

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXI. No. 4.

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

## Unfair Trade Practices

[From Code submitted to A.A.A. by the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.]

(1) There shall be no over-grading or under-docking of grain by elevators; there shall be no under-grading or over-dockage of grain by elevators. Federal standards will govern.

(2) No elevator shall give or promise to give, either directly or indirectly, to any present or prospective elevator patron, any emolument, free haulage, gratuity, gift, bribe, or other payment of premium outside of the regular price offered and paid for grain; it is understood, however, that the foregoing shall in no way interfere with or prevent the distribution of dividends from properly earned income.

(3) No elevator shall purchase or offer to purchase grain at a price which represents an intentional merchandising loss for competitive purposes; an association or group of associations representing 70 per cent of the elevators in their particular crop area not less than a State, may, under this code and upon the evidence examined, determine a reasonable and fair grain handling and merchandising cost for that area; subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, but that this determination of a reasonable and fair margin of cost shall not apply to handling or storage charges in any State where it would be in conflict with State law.

(4) There shall be no free storage of grain except as provided by the law of the State wherein an elevator does its business, no elevator shall store grain without qualifying under the federal warehouse law or under the warehouse law of its own State.

(5) The buying and selling of grain by persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of transportation for hire and not owning or operating grain-handling facilities shall be considered unfair competition.

[For balance of Code see page 133]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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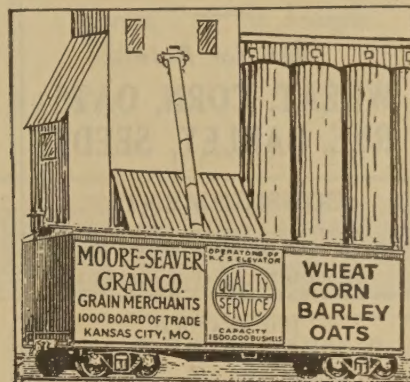
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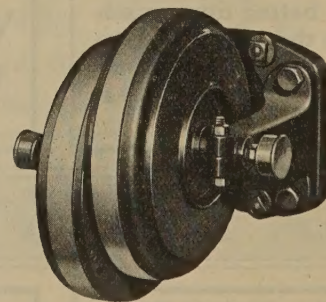
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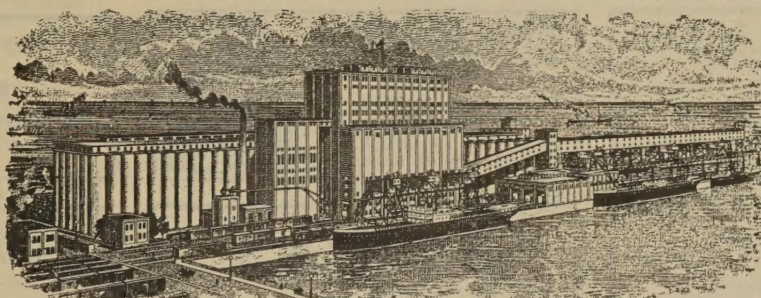
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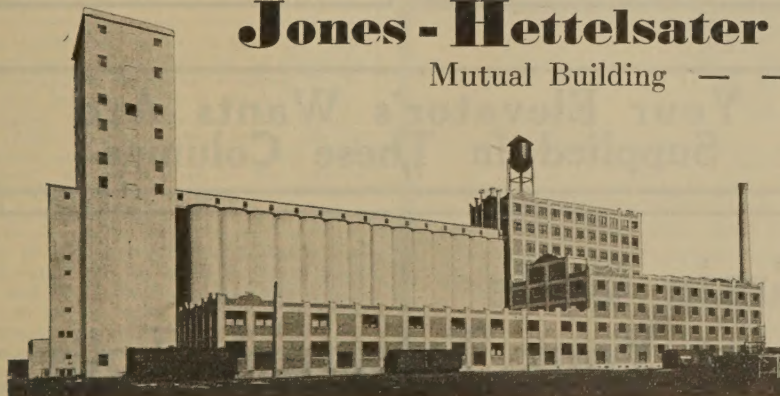
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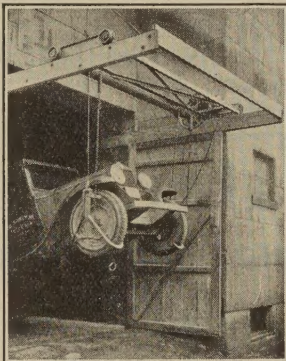
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This construction makes it a very reasonable dump. Write us for our descriptive circular showing our reduced prices.

For further particulars address

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### ZELENY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**  
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

### You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly  
to people who want  
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
For Sale Ad

When in Minneapolis  
Stay at

### The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

#### Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

#### MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-  
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

**W. B. CLARK, Mgr.**

**Your Elevator's Wants Are  
Supplied in These Columns**

**Use Universal Grain Code  
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA**—Modern elevator for sale in good territory; Wright County; terms. Address Box 12, Clarion, Iowa.

**IOWA**—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

**ELEVATORS FOR SALE** — One located at Prescott and one at Diamond Bluff, Wis. Write Prescott Exch., Prescott, Wis. Terms.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**CENTRAL INDIANA** 30,000 bus. elevator, coal, feed, grinding for sale; plant in good condition; location one of best; a bargain. Write 71N3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—25,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. Write D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**NORTHEAST NEBRASKA**—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

**INDIANA**—Elvtr. and three storerooms for sale; sidelines of feed, seed, implements, fence, shingles and wool; business showed a profit in 1931-32 and extra good first half of 1933; will stand all kinds of investigation; reason for selling, bad health; price \$6,000, merchandise at market price, Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**MONTANA**—110,000 bushel steel elevator and grounds for sale; electric power; flaking mill; receiving separator; manlift; pneumatic truck lift; two 150-bushel hopper scales; main line N. P. Ry. Best grain valley in state, noted for its malting barley. Write for particulars to 70M18, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

**INDIANA**—Offer my elevators here for sale at 5/8 of appraised value. Willing to abide by any reliable standard appraisal company's appraisal, or will price at what I think any appraisal company will appraise at. Equipment consists of 6,000 bushel a day drier, 150-h.p. boiler, concrete smokestack, 24-ton scale concrete platform. Everything up to the minute and profitable business. Middletown Grain Company, Middletown, Indiana.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**WANT TO LEASE** country elevator on either cash or bushel basis with option to buy during year at stated price. Write P. O. Box 426, Decatur, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**ELEVATOR WANTED**—Have Brick Bungalow at Shelby, Mich., desire to trade on Elevator or Retail Coal Business. Also have a 3-ton International and semi. Will haul 12½ tons. Address 71Q6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—An old-established flour mill for sale; located on two railroads, 20 miles from St. Louis, Mo.; can be purchased at a bargain. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

**OHIO**—75-bbl. flour and feed mill for sale; good location; established trade; mill operating; reason for selling; priced to sell. Address, Thad E. Buck, Supt., Buckeye Mill Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANT POSITION** with wholesale seed house as traveling solicitor; have travelled Ohio, No. Ind.; So. Mich. and Illinois, calling on elevator trade. Write 71Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT ELEVATOR** manager, who successfully operated 650,000 bu. elevator in Ohio for 18 years, desires to contact banks, receivers or others needing manager. Thorough knowledge transit, buying, selling, warehousing and office detail. Ohio, Ind. or Ill. preferred. Write 71R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR** managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WISCONSIN**—Well established electric grinding and feed business for sale reasonable. Write H. Langer, Auburndale, Wis.

**INDIANA** Seed and Feed Business for sale, modern, located at Kentland, center of Indiana Corn Belt; including new 3-story building, with Otis elevator, latest imp. mach. The coming season should pay for the entire plant on seed corn alone. Customers all through mid-western states. A permanent established business. Price \$15,000. A small payment cash, balance monthly. No trades. H. R. Hiestand, Mgr., Kentland, Indiana.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED WANTED

**QUOTE US ON** carlots Alfalfa Seed, Clovers and Grasses. Send samples. Russell Heckle Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



## MACHINES WANTED

WANT TO BUY Oat Huller, also Barley Huller. Give full details and lowest price. The Dadmun Co., Whitewater, Wisconsin.

25-BBL. MIDGET MARVEL Mill wanted, also Howell Portable wheat grinder. Address The Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

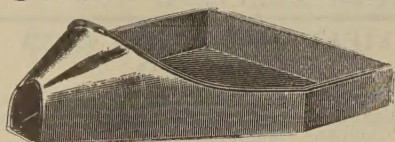
ROLLER MILL wanted for rolling steamed barley and oats; must have steaming drum and feeder. Address Dwight J. Poage Grain Co., Yoder, Wyo.

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2. Grain & Feed Journal's. Chicago, Ill.

USED CRACKED CORN Grader wanted that will grade 50 bu. per hour; also used bag closing machine in good condition. A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., Edwardsville, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

20-H.P. DIRECT current electric motor for sale; in good condition; price \$25. Magill & Company, Fargo, N. D.

1—15-H.P. 1200 R.P.M. 60 Cycle 3 Phase Motor for sale; also 1 Rope drive including pulleys, shaft and bearings. Write G. R. Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

## SCALES WANTED

LATEST TYPE Richardson Portable Automatic Two-Bushel Scale Wanted. Write The Farr Company, Greeley, Colorado.

TWO RICHARDSON Automatic Sacking Scales wanted, 5 bus. capacity; quote best cash price. Russell-Heckle Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.

## ROOFING AND SIDING

RECLAIMED GALVANIZED iron 24 gauge for sale at half regular price. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., yard also at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS  
FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. HAMMER mill No. 2 S. 30-h. p. direct connected motor for sale; excellent condition; \$450.00 our track. Will accept mill feeds, oats or Rosen rye in payment. R. H. Tolle & Company, Hillsboro, Ohio.

ONE 1,000 BU. PER HOUR Western Pitless Corn Sheller for sale; excellent condition; also one 30-h.p., 60 cy. Allis Chalmers Motor, 1,150 r.p.m., very good condition. The Wadsworth Feed Co., Warren, Ohio.

USED FEED MIXERS, mechanical condition guaranteed; we have several used mixers of various well-known makes; all types and sizes available; very reasonable; terms if desired. Burton Feed & Mixer Co., Detroit, Mich.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

## BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. BARGAIN. Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co., 38 So. Canal St., Dayton, Ohio.

## SCALES FOR SALE

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1. four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Reducing the Acreage at the Government's Expense



From the Daily Live Stock Reporter



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 23, 1933

GOVERNMENT interference with grain marketing attains its supreme effect in the London conference now on, and this effect is most unsettling, as neither growers, dealers nor consumers can gauge in advance the outcome of a political conclave.

THE DIFFERENCES between the various grain and feed codes will no doubt be ironed out at the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Chicago Sept. 18-20. The low passenger fares on account of the Century of Progress will make it easy for every dealer to attend.

INFLATION proposals to raise farm product prices fail to recognize that the effect of inflation can not be limited to farm products alone, but will affect pro rata prices of things the farmer buys, so that he will be no better off than before the currency was depreciated. With prices of manufacturers rising too fast the farmer might even be prevented from accumulating a sufficient difference between his income and outgo to pay off the mortgage in cheap money.

THE BIG FOUR wheat exporting countries are conferring in London again trying to agree on a reduction in the wheat acreage without consulting the producers. The wheat growers of Russia and small agricultural nations will be glad to learn of a 50% reduction by Canada, U. S. A., Argentine and Australia.

MARGINS of 15 to 20 cents per bushel from customers on wheat future trades on which the clearing house requires only a few cents and then only on the balance between the longs and shorts have the double advantage of earning interest for the brokerage house and discouraging light waisted speculators.

DR. MORDECAI EZEKIEL has not broken into print for several months and the live stock raisers seem to be losing faith in his Bulletin 1140, showing how to compute the future price of hogs by logarithms. If they would read this instructive pamphlet backwards it might help them to market their hogs more profitably.

KING CORN is maturing so slowly Jack Frost is daily gaining confidence in his ability to nip the crop before our presumptuous Sec'y of Agriculture kills five million hogs and thereby reduces the demand for feed. It is evident that no code has been sent to the weather bureau or else the Drought Department has refused to sign.

VICTORIOUS or not the grain dealers are indebted to the Chicago brokers who have petitioned the Supreme Court for a review of the circuit court decision upholding spying on private transactions under the Grain Futures Act. Having lost in the two prior decisions in this suit the brokers now strike at the root of the evil, insisting that no declaration by Congress that the public had an interest in these private transactions could legally confer on the federal government the power of supervision embodied in the act.

BANKRUPTCY of the Nebraska Wheat Pool is the latest, but not the last, of a long line of pool failures that have completely exploded the idea that any improvement can be effected by agitators on the orderly marketing system developed and perfected by the regular grain dealers. The brief periods of prosperity enjoyed by pools and co-operatives lasted only as long as they practiced the economical marketing methods of the regular dealer. The bigger they are the harder they fall. Recurring deficits can eat up even \$16,000,000 capital supplied by the Government at  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of one per cent.

PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS are not to be considered a violation of the oil code, nor a method of unfair competition, under rule 28; and this favoritism by rule 29 is "restricted to persons whose chief source of livelihood is farming and which distribute their patronage dividends to such members only." Such special favors to one class denies to all others the equality of opportunity promised under our laws. A co-operative is not properly in business to make profit returnable as a patronage dividend, but as long as grain is offered by non-members the dividend should be paid in the price when the wagon or truck is unloaded, taking the same margin as do the regular dealers to keep the business alive.

THE SEAGULLS of the great lakes having discovered the grasshoppers are enjoying a change of diet along the international boundary much to the great relief of spring wheat farmers. If someone would just introduce the flock to the fat bureaucrats and racketeers who are trying to dictate farm activities what a relief might come to the wheat growers of all sections.

"ORDERLY MARKETING" is a phrase not the property of the pools and bureaucrats by divine right. Orderly marketing at the lowest minimum charge for the service is what the regular grain trade has been giving the growers for seventy years. So true is this that the farmer who sells his grain right after harvest receives more for it than the grower who holds, on the average of all years.

THE FLIGHTY vacillations of the wheat market this month have induced many cautious elevator men to refuse to buy any grain until the market settles down to a steadier gait. Between the prolonged drought and inflated currency every posted dealer believes in higher prices than the meddling Farm Board gave us, but the quick declines are most disturbing to a dealer with an elevator full of unhedged wheat.

BENEFIT payments are to be made to producers of hogs who take part in the so-called emergency program for adjustment of hog production, according to a proclamation by the Sec'y of Agriculture. The killing of 5,000,000 hogs is sure to stimulate the interest of farmers who have not been producing hogs, hence will not participate in the Government's "benefits" without engaging in the feeding of hogs.

FORBIDDING TRADING on the exchange drives the buyers and sellers to the curb. Forbidding trading except at limited prices may prevent trading in futures on the ruling exchange, but it will go on at other world markets. Considered as an attempt to control the price of the farmer's cash grain pegging futures is childish. Axiomatic in commerce is the age old truth that grain is worth no more than what some one will pay for it. This was proved Aug. 14 when cash No. 2 red wheat dropped four cents while the December future ostrich buried its head in the sand by edict unchanged.

QUOTING prices to farmers over the 'phone is hazardous in view of the fact the farmer may choose not to deliver if the price next day is higher, while if lower he can be depended upon to deliver his own and his neighbor's wheat. Unless buyers are careful, they may have the same experience as a miller in Clarinda, Ia., who quoted a farmer \$1 on the morning of July 19. Perhaps the farmer heard over the radio at noon that the market was down 12 cents per bushel. At any rate, he hurried in that afternoon with 297 bus. to apply on a sale of 300 bus. he claimed to have made, altho the milling company was paying only 90 cents. A jury gave the farmer judgment against the miller on the basis of \$1. Had the miller refused to accept the load of wheat, the farmer would have experienced difficulty in proving sale. Verbal contracts involving amounts in excess of \$100 have no standing in many states.



IT IS INDEED encouraging to learn of the earnest support being given the shippers' assn's in their attempts to draft a grain code which will place a permanent check on unfair dealers and cutthroat practices. Country elevator operators have suffered so severely thru the years they were glad to welcome an opportunity for relief and they are joining the state ass'ns in such numbers as to increase greatly the influence of the organized trade for improved business conditions. It is earnestly to be hoped that all will cooperate in establishing and maintaining harmonious relations in every section of the trade, to the end that fair practices and safe margins will predominate.

THE TRUCKING menace to the buyer whose elevator is located on the railroad is largely fostered by the railroads themselves in making rates too high on valuable shipments, so high that the trucks basing operation on cost of the service can take the business away and still have a large margin of profit, leaving the rails to carry the cheaper heavy commodities at a loss. If the rails would carry at cost of service plus and abandon the old monopoly practice of charging all that the traffic would bear the competition of the trucks would be minimized, as they can not live on the coal, ore, lumber and grain traffic. They thrive on the high l. c. l. rates and then dip into the grain traffic.

WHEAT FARMERS will be grieved to learn that the Government is going into the market "to boost the prices of dairy products." The politicians seem unable to learn anything by experience so long as the taxpayers foot the bills. The Sec'y of Agriculture has announced that "a fund of not less than thirty million dollars will be taken from the U. S. Treasury to purchase enough butter and cheese to improve dairy prices." The Federal Farm Board had \$500,000,000 to boost prices, yet the more it bought and the more it demanded a reduction in the wheat acreage the lower it depressed the price. The farm racketeers may convince some farmers that their business will be helped by fake panaceas, but the majority will recall with disgust the long depression in prices caused by Farm Board meddling.

OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS built on railroad right-of-way generally sign lease releasing railroad from all liability to their property through the operation of its trains, and occasionally a train jumps a track and wrecks the elevator, as was done at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, recently. The capital needed to buy land suitable for elevator sites at many country stations is so small, elevator owners cannot afford to accept lease of a site on railroad right-of-way even for \$5.00 a year because of the many liabilities accompanying the railroad lease. When the elevator stands on the owner's ground, he is not required to release the railroad company from all liability for accident occurring within one hundred feet of the elevator site. Railway ground lease generally submitted to grain dealers contains many unfair features, but none more objectionable than that releasing the railroad company from liability from all accidents occurring in and about the elevator, even though caused by the carelessness of railroad employees.

## Unnatural Interference with Market Action

Whether an interference with the natural operation of a grain futures market is warranted must be considered in the light of the reason for the existence of a futures market.

In analyzing the classes of traders on the exchange we find the cash grain division composed of country grain shippers, terminal elevator operators, millers, corn products and feed manufacturers, and oil millers, all working thru their representative brokers on the exchange. On the other hand we find speculators seeking to profit by the difference in prices created by changing conditions.

The essential difference between the two classes of operators is that the millers and elevator operators are not disturbed by extreme price movements in either direction. Such movements are accepted by them as favorable opportunities to make or undo spreads and shift hedges. Many of the other class operate on the stop loss principle; it is immaterial whether they do so by choice or from necessity, the result is the same, that when the market has moved against them they give orders to close out the trade.

Thus the effect of the trading of cash grain merchandisers and millers is to limit the movement of prices, while the effect of speculative stop loss selling, whether a bull or a bear panic, is just the reverse, to exaggerate the movement.

Fundamentally the futures markets do not exist for the benefit of speculators who employ stop loss orders. Therefore to limit the daily fluctuations for their benefit is a gross perversion of the functions of the market. The trader on differences in the fluctuations deserves no consideration whatever. He receives none from the courts when the judge can discover him.

The essential difference between the speculator on differences and the cash grain merchandiser, both having the same open interest in the pit, goes farther than the effect of their trading on the market, in that the speculator on differences fairly can be required to deposit an excessive margin to protect the broker from loss, while the cash grain man should be required to deposit no margin to cover market changes, if his credit is good. A speculator whose credit is good may be entitled to the privilege of trading without margin.

The harmful effect of limitations on the daily price movement and the discontinuance of the sale of indemnities has been clearly demonstrated since these restrictions went into effect. When, during the day's trading the market price reaches the limit no trades can be executed. As the quotations near that price there is a mad rush to get out before it becomes impossible to do so. Seeing the market resting on the limit those who had contemplated buying postpone their purchases, thus aggravating the condition.

Worse still is the pegging of prices of futures while leaving the cash market free. Normally they should work together to give opportunity for the exchange of futures and cash grain. An offer of a round lot of cash wheat at 1 cent under the futures gives the buyer plenty of time to think it over and to accept. He may be a thousand miles distant from the seller but the ticker at his elbow tells him what the cash grain will cost at any time during the day.

Pegging prices destroys confidence in values and operates to reduce the volume of transactions needed to carry the load of hedges. The carry over is so large that three times the normal volume of buying orders is needed at present to sustain values. Any restriction that operates to drive speculators out of the market destroys the farmers' market and lowers the prices of his crop.

Cash grain handlers will heartily endorse the following telegram sent by the President of the Kansas City Board of Trade to the administration at Washington:

"The board of directors of this association have directed me to advise you that it is the sense of this board that the limitations upon daily fluctuations of market prices of grain are unnaturally interfering with action of markets; that removal of limitations to allow free and unhampered markets, would restore public confidence and allay fears of holders and that the matter is viewed by them to be of such grave importance that it is our duty to inform the administration of this decision. The board of directors further expressed the opinion that prompt reinstatement of daily privilege trading is extremely desirable."

## The Grain Trade's Codes

The adoption of codes of fair practices by different groups of grain dealers, representing different sections of the trade, prove the complete willingness of the members of the trade to travel along with the administration, and do everything in their power to help relieve the unemployment situation. Unlike the administration supervising or rejecting the provisions of the codes, which are designed to insure saner methods of business the bureaucrats are ignoring the necessity of business realizing surer profits if more people are to be given employment for shorter hours.

One thing all farm racketeers and political autocrats seem unable to understand is that a grain exchange is organized for the maintenance of a free and open market, and to insure the fulfilment of contracts. No grain exchange has ever dealt in commodities. It has simply attempted to insure fair trading through the regulation of methods and practices of the traders. Inasmuch as the exchanges do neither buy or sell for their own account, they exert no influence on price. In fact, they are not interested in price, except that all organizations of business men have a sympathy with the farmer that prompts them to wish him a maximum price for his products.

Overlooking the fact that the Government's meddling Farm Board wasted over \$350,000,000 in a futile attempt to maintain high prices for farm products, and by its hoarding depressed prices, Mr. Peek in addressing the representatives of the grain exchanges who went to Washington to submit a grain exchange code threatened them with more antagonistic legislation:

We have one responsibility under the law. That is to get the farmers' prices up to parity and to keep them from falling below that point. Under the law we are going to exercise every power that we have, if it is necessary, to accomplish the purpose of the law.

Unless we can get these farm prices up—I don't mean after the farmer has sold his grain, but before he has sold his grain—I anticipate that you will face legislation next winter which may make what we are talking about now fade into insignificance compared with the restrictive provisions that will be placed upon you.

It is in the interest of the Nation, I think, that everything that can be done shall be done to keep him conservative. He is not going to remain so under conditions—such as have existed during the last few years.

That has got to be changed, and if this code



doesn't go far enough to correct the abuses on the exchanges then I urge you with all the sincerity I have in my heart to undertake to do whatever is necessary to clean your own house and justify your existence as the market for the farmers' grain.

No grain exchange has ever claimed to have influenced prices for farm commodities, and no exchange has ever been suspected of using its influence to either boost or depress prices. If it did, the traders would quickly seek a new place to do their buying and selling.

Economic laws are not subject to amendment or change by the Washington bureaucrats or even by Congress. Grain dealers generally are just as deeply interested in better prices for the farmers as Mr. Peek, but they are not possessed of sufficient power or influence to rule the market as may suit their sympathy or self-interest, and the idea of threatening the exchanges who do not trade in grain unless they will boost prices of grains, is bound to do more harm than good for the farmers. Every time the Government has interfered with the markets, it has driven traders out of the market to the great disadvantage and cost of the producers.

The members of the various exchanges are both buyers and sellers, and are dependent upon exchange rules and regulations which will help to maintain a free and open market and insure the fulfillment of contracts. If the Government stores up enormous stocks of wheat and keeps it in the public show windows, would-be buyers can not be expected to rush into the market and pay a premium for their needed supplies. We doubt that they can be induced to indulge in such unwise buying even though the auto-crats at Washington demand it. Buyers in every market are willing to pay only a price which seems justified by their needs and the visible amount of the commodity desired. No government has ever drafted rules and regulations which successfully directed the buyer's purchases.

If the bureaucrats had a clearer understanding of the true functions of the grain exchanges, they would abolish the present tax on future trades and abolish all regulations of trades in the hope of making the grain exchanges more attractive to the traders.

Driving buyers and sellers out of the market for any commodity is sure to result in a sluggish market, and one which cannot be depended upon to respond quickly to changed conditions.

## The Changing Personnel

So many changes in the men operating country elevators is reported in every number of the Journal, the expensive turnover must be most discouraging to line elevator owners, as well as to track buyers and receivers attempting to disseminate market information among those engaged in operating elevators today.

The three-cent letter postage on the daily market letter sent to men no longer in the business is an expensive contribution to the defunct mailing list. While, no doubt, changes are more numerous at the beginning of every crop year, still the many changes reported throughout the year make it necessary that those interested in establishing direct contact with country elevator men can not hope to attain desirable results unless their mailing list is corrected frequently.

# Code of Fair Competition

## For the Country Grain Elevator and Warehouse Trade of the U. S. A.

Prepared and submitted by the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations as a code for the regulation of their industry in conformation to the announced objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

### DEFINITION

For the purpose of this code a country grain "elevator and/or warehouse" shall hereinafter be called "elevator" and shall be defined as a person, firm, corporation or cooperative association engaged in the business of receiving grain in less than carload lots; and shall be further defined as one having permanent elevator and/or warehouse facilities for receiving and shipping grain.

### PURPOSE

In harmony with the announced objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Industrial Recovery Administration of the United States Government, the country grain elevator trade of the United States submits to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration this trade agreement and code of business ethics which, it proposes, shall be approved by the Administration:

- (1)—as representing an agreement reached by the country grain elevator trade in the United States.
- (2)—as a means to better serve the producer and secure for him the greatest available returns for his grain.
- (3)—as a means to eliminate and prevent unfair practices within the trade.
- (4)—as a definite step toward the correlation of the entire country grain elevator trade to make it of greater service to both producer and consumer.

### CENTRAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

There shall be formed, and is formed, the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations, whose purpose is stated as follows: "This Federation is formed in order to provide a means whereby country grain elevator associations may more effectively prepare a general trade agreement and code of business ethics in harmony with the announced objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Government, and to secure the most effective application of the principles involved in such code; the Federation shall have no other purpose."

#### Rules and By-Laws of the Federation:

(1) Membership in the Federation is open upon application to any association of elevators in the United States which was functioning as such an ass'n on July 27, 1933.

(2) The affairs of the Federation shall be governed by a Board of Directors to be selected by the membership at the regular meeting each December; a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer shall be selected by the Board from among its own members; Directors elected to serve from July 27 to December, 1933, at the time of the regular meeting, shall be: George E. Booth, Chicago, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n; C. E. Huff, Chicago, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation; R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, executive secretary of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., president of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Harry L. Robinson, Salina, Kans., secretary of the Associated Southwest Elevators; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

(3) Officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors, consisting of seven, shall be elected at the regular meeting in December of each year. Members of the Board of Directors and officers named by such Board, shall hold office for the ensuing calendar year and/or until their successors are elected.

(4) Each member association shall have one vote, which may be cast in person by a qualified representative or by a written proxy signed by the president and secretary of the ass'n.

(5) The regular meeting shall be held in December of each year at a place and on a date approved and announced by the Board of Directors.

(6) A special meeting of the Federation shall be held upon call of the president, when twenty-five per cent or more of the member ass'n's shall request such a meeting, or when a majority of the Board shall decide that such a meeting is necessary.

(7) In order to provide funds for the distribution of information of a general or emergency

nature, to member associations, or to meet other necessary expenses of the Federation, each member association shall, upon joining the Federation, pay a membership fee of \$10, such funds to be held by the secretary-treasurer subject to expenditures approved by the Board of Directors.

(8) The secretary-treasurer shall carry a fidelity bond of not less than \$1,000 to run to the Federation to insure the proper performance of his trust; expense of such bond to be paid by the Federation.

(9) No official or representative of the Federation shall be paid a salary, nor wages, by the Federation, nor shall the Federation be obligated for any travel expense, except upon approval of the Board of Directors.

(10) Amendments to these by-laws may be made at any regular meeting of the Federation by a vote of two-thirds of the membership present either in person or by written proxy, but only after such notice of such proposed amendment or amendments shall have been sent out to all member associations at least 30 days prior to such regular meeting.

### EMPLOYMENT

The country grain elevator trade endorses and approves the principles and purposes set forth in the President's reemployment agreement, authorized by Section 4-A, National Recovery Act, but in order that our industry may continue to render a greater service to the farmer in marketing his grain and that employment suggestions in the agreement be best applied to the country elevator grain trade, we substitute the following articles or provisions in place of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the President's blanket code:

(a) Working hours for employes in all country elevators shall not be in excess of 48 hours per week and the basis for figuring weekly working hours shall be the average over a 180-day period, this being necessary to enable the elevator to meet the demands during the grain harvests, seeding or other seasonal periods when needs of farmers must be served by longer hours and as business and movement of grain require in order that there may be no delays or losses in handling and/or distributing the farmers' products. Producers must, of necessity, always have, under any conditions, a ready market for their grain.

(b) All country elevators shall pay employes not less than 30 cents per hour for temporary or part time labor; for regular employes not less than \$15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; not less than \$14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; not less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

The minimum wages fixed in paragraph (b) hereof shall not apply to employes in a managerial or caretaking capacity where an elevator because of special local conditions or local crop conditions such as drought, floods, abnormal insect damage or hail damage, is entirely inoperative part of the year or only operative on special demand of the producers.

Minors: No elevator operator shall knowingly employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed in the office or messenger work for not to exceed three hours per day and these hours between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and in such work and time as will not interfere with hours of day's schooling.

### ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

(a) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

(b) That no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

(c) It is expressly agreed and made part of this code that it in no way impairs the Constitutional rights of the employe and employer to bargain individually or collectively as may be mutually satisfactory to them; nor does it modify in any way the joint privilege of employer

[Concluded on page 140.]



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Bank Receivers Grabbing Proceeds of Drafts

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Some shippers find their business greatly handicapped by a dearth of local banking facilities, and we find it necessary to make drafts with B/L attached and send them direct to banks at destination of shipment. We always advise the bank selected for the presentation of our draft as follows:

"We hand you herewith B/L with draft attached for \$..... on the..... of....."

Upon collection these funds are not to be commingled with the funds of the bank.

Kindly make returns direct to us as soon as paid."

We are wondering if we could conduct this business with buyers at distant points more safely thru the Railway Express Agency.

Any light from shippers who have employed the express agency will be greatly appreciated.—Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., Hanna, Ind.

**Ans.:** Receivers of many banks which have been closed, have grabbed the returns from drafts entrusted to the banks for collection and tried to force the drawer of each draft to become a common creditor of the bank. However, the Supreme Courts of several states have held that the proceeds of such drafts constitute a trust fund and that the drawer of each draft should be considered a preferred creditor unless he was also a regular depositor.

It does not seem right that the owner of trust funds should be put to the expense of contesting with the bank's receiver for possession of his own money, but our lawmakers have not seen fit to limit the grabbing of the receivers to the property of the bank, so they confiscate everything in sight.

We have never heard of the Railway Express Agency failing to pay the drawer of a draft the proceeds thereof, nor have we ever heard of its turning over to the drawee B/L attached to draft until draft was paid.

### Tax on Indiana Shipments Out of State?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Are our wholesale shipments to concerns located outside of the state of Indiana subject to our gross income sales tax which has been set at one-fourth of one per cent?—Sylar & Sylar, Plymouth, Ind.

**Ans.:** Replying to this question the legal department of the Indiana Gross Income Tax and Store License Division writes: In case a farmer, a resident in Indiana, selling his grain to an elevator within the State of Indiana, the elevator in turn selling it to a manufacturer located outside the State of Indiana, the farmer is to include in his gross receipts the amount received for the grain when sold to the elevator. Tax is imposed at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%.

The elevator company is to include the amounts received from the sale of grain to manufacturers outside the State of Indiana in gross receipts for taxation under the gross income tax law. The return, however, on sales made outside the State of Indiana is to be filed annually, as of Jan. 30, according to a recent ruling of this Department.

Following is the regulation: Any taxpayer engaged in the business of manufacturing, wholesaling, jobbing or retailing shall file quarterly returns in July and October, 1933, which quarterly returns will reflect all gross receipts derived from sales made within the State of Indiana, and all other gross receipts not derived from sales as contemplated on the face of the return, and shall be accompanied by a remittance covering the amount of tax reflected by the return. The return for the last quarter of 1933 to be filed in January, 1934, shall not be a separate return, but shall be a part of and included in the annual return. The annual return shall reflect the entire gross receipts of the taxpayer for the period beginning May 1, 1933, and ending Dec. 31, 1933, including gross receipts from sales within and without the State of Indiana. The annual return shall be accompanied by a remittance covering the full amount of the tax as reflected by the annual return less the amounts remitted with the filing of the July and October returns.

[It is to be hoped that a court decision on

the validity of the tax on sales outside the state will be rendered before Jan. 30.—Ed.]

### Landlord's Lien in Illinois?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A tenant delivered to us on July 25, 1932, 1,767 bu. 28 lbs. of corn and on July 27th, 1932, secured an advance of \$207.00. This corn was sold on Sept. 26, 1932, by the tenant at 21c per bushel, amounting to \$371.47. This was 1931 crop corn, and was only approximately half of the crop, the balance was left in the crib to be shelled later.

We originally entered this corn in our grain book under the names of the tenant and landlord jointly, but later crossed off the landlord's name and entered the amount of the proceeds to the credit of the tenant in our ledger. We do not recall why we did this; it may have been on instructions from the tenant, or we may have done it for the purpose of simplifying our records because we had advanced the tenant \$207.00, this leaving only \$164.17 for the landlord. The landlord accepted the payment of \$164.17 at that time, although he now claims that he accepted this as part payment on the 1930 cash rent, while this corn was 1931 crop. There is nothing in our records to show whether or not the \$164.17 payment to the landlord was for cash rent due from the tenant or as part payment for the landlord's share of the corn. Since the total amount of the corn was entered to the tenant's credit in the ledger, the \$164.17 payment to the landlord was charged back to the tenant.

On June 13th, 1933, the balance of the 1931 crop, 1,865 bu. 20 lbs., was sold jointly by the landlord and tenant, at 38c per bushel, amounting to \$708.56. We phoned the landlord and asked him to come and give us his instructions as to how to make settlement on this corn. He did not show up, so when tenant came to make settlement we settled according to his instructions. The tenant instructed us to make divisions and payments so that each party would receive an equal amount of money from the total sum derived from both shellings. This was adjusted as follows:

On Sept. 26, 1932, shelling 1,767 bu. 28 lbs. at 21c, tenant received \$207.00, landlord \$164.17; total \$371.17. On June 13th, 1933, shelling, 1,865 bu. 20 lbs. at 38c, tenant received \$332.86, and landlord \$375.70; total \$708.56.

On account of the great difference in price on the two shellings, the landlord claims that he is entitled to 1,816 bu. 24 lbs. of the last shelling, since that is one half of the entire 1931 crop, and because he claims that the tenant sold the first shelling, 1,767 bu. 28 lbs. as his share of the crop, and that he, the landlord, had nothing to do with the sale of this first shelling. All agreements were oral and we have nothing to prove whether or not this is true. We have however, as stated before, entered the first shelling in our records under the name of the tenant. The tenant has paid all his 1931 and 1932 cash rent.

The landlord came to get his money shortly after we settled with the tenant and he accepted the payment of \$375.70 on the last shelling, without comment. The landlord has been in the habit of letting the tenant make settlements and heretofore has always seemed satisfied with our accepting the tenant's instructions as to how to make settlement. We assumed that settlements were satisfactory until about two months later the landlord came and told us that he should have received \$690.24 for 1,816 bu. 24 lbs. of the last shelling instead of only \$375.70. Also that he wanted to consider the \$164.17 payment from the first shelling as payment on

the 1930 cash rent due from the tenant. Thus the landlord's claim is \$314.54. The tenant refuses to pay this, so the landlord advised us that he will sue us for the amount. The tenant says that he would testify on the witness stand that the landlord consented both times to accept half of the corn from each shelling as his share.

Would you advise us to stand suit or to try to make some kind of settlement with the landlord? If we should make a settlement with the landlord would we be justified in deducting the \$164.17 which the landlord received from the first shelling, from his claim for \$314.54?—Illinois Shipper.

**Ans.:** Landlord's lien on crops in Illinois expire six months after the tenant's lease on the farm expires. On a 1931 lease expiring Mar. 1 or 15, 1932, the landlord could not collect from the buyer for 1931 corn after Sept. 1 or 15, 1932. In future dealings with the same landlord care should be taken when making payments for 1932 or 1933 corn to specify in writing that it is for rent of the year named, to prevent application of the money to old debts while leaving him the opportunity to start suit on a 1933 lien.

### Liability for Capital Stock Tax?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Are all farmers elevator companies subject to the dividend tax of 5% on dividends paid out on capital stock? We understand that section 103 of the revenue act of 1932 exempts certain corporations.—Thos. J. Enright, manager Wilmont Farmers Elevator Co., Wilmont, Minn.

**Ans.:** Answering this question, Swindell, Snow & Co., tax consultants, state that Section 213 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act exempts from the payment of the 5% dividend tax the sort of organizations described in section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932. Among the organizations is listed certain types of farmers' ass'ns, etc. There is quoted below Paragraph 12 of Section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932. If the Wilmont concern comes under the description of farmers' organizations in Paragraph 12, it is obvious that it will not be subject to the 5% dividend tax.

Paragraph 12. Farmers', fruit growers', or like ass'ns organized and operated on a co-operative basis (a) for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other producers, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary marketing expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons, and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses. Exemption shall not be denied any such ass'n because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the State of incorporation or 8 per centum per annum, whichever is greater, on the value of the consideration for which the stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than nonvoting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the ass'n, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by producers who market their products or purchase their supplies and equipment thru the ass'n; nor shall exemption be denied any such ass'n because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by State law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose. Such an ass'n may market the products of non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the products marketed for members, and may purchase supplies and equipment for non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the supplies and equipment purchased for members, provided the value of the purchases made for persons who are neither members nor producers does not exceed 15 per centum of the value of all its purchases.

Under the millers' code it is provided that "No grain handler shall be employed more than 40 hours per week, averaged over 180-day period." This is part of the re-employment code approved by the N.I.R.A.

With the markets suffering from almost complete paralysis for the first time in the history of the trade, attempting to predict their probable future action requires considerable courage. We can only repeat that the crop situation in all grains is so extremely bullish that even higher price levels than those prevailing seem to be fully warranted.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.



# Country Elevators Submit Code to A. A. A.

The newly formed National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns presented its "Code of Fair Competition for the Country Grain Elevator and Warehouse Trade of the United States" before officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D. C., on Aug. 16. The Code Com'te felt they were accorded a very favorable hearing.

This National Federation was formed by nearly 60 organizations representing over 15,000 country grain elevators and warehouses, in Chicago, July 27, for the purpose of uniting these interests on a code to conform with the N.R.A. This initial meeting was followed by an executive meeting at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Aug. 10-11.

Among those present at the Chicago conference who registered were: Harry L. Robinson, Salina, Kan., president, and Frank Stoll, Kansas City, Mo., acting sec'y, Associated Southwest Country Grain Elevators, and Southwest Millers League; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota; Paul E. Feeler, Elk City, Okla., president, Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, also representing Kansas Farmers Elevator Ass'n; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O., president, and W. W. Cummings, Toledo, O., sec'y-treas., Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Lee Swift, Lansing, Mich., and M. L. Sturgis, Fowler, Mich., Michigan Bean & Grain Ass'n;

Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb., sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota; R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, executive sec'y, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, also representing Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n; F. P. Heffelfinger, M. R. Devaney, Howard F. McMillan, Minneapolis, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n;

George E. Booth, Chicago, president, and Charles Quinn, Toledo, O., sec'y, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; B. B. Benner, Indianapolis, sec'y, Central States Grain Ass'n; A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. D., president, Northwest Grain Ass'n; W. D. Springer, president, and Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash., president, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; John J. Werner, Rochester, Ind., president, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., sec'y, and Lee L. Mellinger, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois;

Thomas R. Cain, Jacksonville, Ill., president, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n; H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, S. D., sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota; E. L. Kreger, Ralston, Ia., manager, Farmers Elevator Service Co.; W. H. Thompson, Ft. Dodge, Ia., sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa; G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, Tex., sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Neb., sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. B. McMullen, Benedict, Neb., Farmers Westcentral Grain Co.; Roland L. Reinders, Elm Grove, Wis., vice-president, Jas. H. Vint, Union Grove, Wis., director, and Dave K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., sec'y, Central Retail Feed Ass'n;

Jesse A. Stemen, Lima, O., president, Ohio Equity Exchange Co.; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill., president, Illinois Grain Corp.; F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam, N. Y., president, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; E. C. Heinmiller, New Hampton, Ia., president, and George D. Miller, Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Lionel True, Hamburg, N. Y., Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n; R. F. Smalley, Springfield, Mo., sec'y, Springfield Feed Dealers Ass'n; J. W. Jouno, Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Feed Jobbers Ass'n;

Ralph Johnson, Argos, Ind., sec'y-treas., Associated Feed Dealers of America; Wm. C. Doyle, Lowell, Mich., president, Michigan Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; H. A. Henrichs, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; Jos. A. Henery, Plainfield, Ill.; L. M. Walker, Gilman, Ill.; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe, Ind.; A. L. Lewis, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; G. A. Pritchard, Frankfort, Ind.; C. E. Huff, Chicago, Farmers National Grain Corp.; Wade Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Strickland, Postum Cereal, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; V. A. Fogg, Ithaca, N. Y., president, Co-operative Farm Service Management, Inc. (G. L. F.); E. W. Schafer, Ft. Wayne, Ind., vice-president, Sunshine Stores, Inc.; Geo. Chesbro, Chicago; C. H. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.; L. C. Newsome, Minneapolis, Minn.;

M. F. Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. Hosie, Jamestown, N. Y.; and W. F. Becker, Chicago.

After laboring continuously for several days the delegates drafted the code published elsewhere in this number and the executive com'te of the Federation took it to Washington for presentation to the A.A.A. at an informal hearing.

FRANK A. THEIS, Chief of the Wheat Processing Section, presided.

The Code com'te was composed of R. B. Bowden, Executive Sec'y, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y, Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois; E. A. Boyd, Pres., Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Harry L. Robinson, Pres., Associated Southwest Grain Elevators; W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; C. E. Huff, Pres., Farmers' National Grain Corp., and George E. Booth, Pres., Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n.

Submission of the code in the name of the Federation marked the first time in the history of the trade that one organization represented a majority of the country elevators.

In presenting the Code to the A.A.A. the com'te said:

On the frontier of grain marketing everywhere stands the country grain elevator or warehouse. Closer to the producer than any other part of the grain trade the country grain man must, of necessity, satisfy the every day requirements of the farmer. His most important function is the maintaining of a continuous, every day, early and late cash market for the farmers' grain. A few bushels, one wagon or truck load, or a round lot of several thousand bushels of any kind of grain can be sold by the farmer almost at any time of the day or night to the country grain elevator or warehouse man and cash payment received for the grain as it comes over the elevator scales. Whether it be in the prolonged hours of a wheat, rye, oats, or barley harvest, or the shelling and hauling of corn, the country elevator or warehouse must be receiving the grain to complete the operation.

The country grain man and the farmer have almost identical interests. Usually both fare best from bountiful crops and advancing markets. Distress to farmers is shared by the country elevator man as witnessed in recent years. When the farmer works early and late marketing grain the country elevator man must work with him and when the farmer is not marketing grain because of impassable roads, extreme weather, seeding or planting or no grain to sell, the country elevator man has no business unless it be side-lines, such as handling of feeds, coal, lumber, farm machinery, or possibly shipping of grain for local feeding. Only by satisfying the farmers' needs in marketing and adapting his business hours to those of the farmer can the country grain man exist and he must, of necessity, if not by choice, work with the farmer.

From records available we estimate there are 25,000 to 26,000 country grain elevators or warehouses throughout the United States owned and operated by individuals, firms, corporations, or co-operatives. All country grain elevators or warehouse ass'ns are invited to join in this National Federation.

MR. PEEK questioned the elevator representatives on their part in the entire grain distributive system, the relation of the price paid to the farmer by the country elevator with the prices at the terminal and futures markets, and country elevators' use of the futures markets for hedging.

ED. GRIMES, of Minneapolis; Edgar Markham, Washington Representative of the National Com'te on Grain Affairs; and Howard W. Vesey, Washington counsel, Chicago Board of Trade, also attended the hearing.

A FORMAL HEARING is slated for the last week of August.

Wheat stocks held by mills June 30 amounted to 131,854,042 bus., against 77,936,005 bus. held by 964 mills reporting on June 30, 1932.

## Associated Southwest Country Elevators Organize

The Associated Country Elevators of the Southwest has been organized with the following officers: Pres., Harry L. Robinson, Salina, Kas.; vice-pres., T. B. King, Central City, Neb.; sec'y, E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kas., sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n; treas., Cal Ward, Salina, Kas., pres. Kansas Farmers Union. Directors: Frank Summers, Hutchinson; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, Okla., sec'y Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n; O. M. Kellogg, Denver, Colo.; Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb., Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex., sec'y Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, also representing the state of New Mexico.

The Ass'n will work to effectuate the policy of title I of the N. I. R. A. The code proposed for submission to the A. A. A. reads as follows:

### ARTICLE I

Section 1. On and after the effective date of approval of this code, the grain elevator and/or warehouse trade of the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico, shall not pay less than minimum wage as prescribed by the President's re-employment agreement as required under subsection 4 (a) of National Industrial Recovery Act;

Section 2. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively thru representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Section 3. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing;

Section 4. It is expressly agreed and made part of this code that it in no way impairs the Constitutional rights of the employee and employer to bargain individually or collectively as may be mutually satisfactory to them; nor does it modify in any way the joint privilege of employer and employee to operate an open shop.

Section 5. No country grain elevator and/or warehouse operator shall knowingly employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed in the office or messenger work for not to exceed three hours per day and these hours between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and in such work and time as will not interfere with hours of day's schooling.

### ARTICLE II

Section 1. Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President's re-employment agreement, subject to such emergency as necessity demands during the grain harvest, seeding or other seasonal periods when needs of farmers must be served by longer hours and a business and movement of grain requires in order that there may be no delays or losses in handling and/or distributing the farmers' products. Demands of the producer are such that he must have, always and under any conditions a ready market for his grain. Due to the necessity of handling grain at all times convenient to farmers, managers or agents of country elevators and/or warehouses should be exempt from the maximum hours fixed in this code.

Section 2. No pay rate in effect on July 1, 1933, shall be reduced in order to make the total wage scale of the elevator conform to the minimum pay rate, or to the rate for seasonal increased pay.

### ARTICLE III

Section 1. Board of Arbitration—Any unfair trade practices shall be prohibited and any violations shall be reported to the Board of Arbitration of the state member association for review and decision.

### ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Definition of Country Grain Elevator—For the purpose of membership in ass'ns joined in this Ass'n, it is recommended that a country grain elevator and/or warehouse shall be defined as a person, firm, corporation or co-operative ass'n engaged in the business of receiving grain from producers; and shall be further defined as one who has permanent elevator or warehouse facilities for receiving and shipping grain.

Millers and others paying wheat processing taxes should make their remittances to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which their business is located.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Insists Upon Restricting Wheat Growers

*Editor Grain & Feed Journals:* From an editorial in your August 9 issue I quote:

"It is not possible to regulate or restrict the activities of the wheat growers of the world, except through the influence of low prices, and that will accomplish the desired end quicker than anything else."

But will it? Reduce living to a belly existence and the farmer, by crawling into his shell, can subsist after the rest of the world has gone to pot. He has been doing that for the past three or four years, and the social consequences as a result are giving our leaders many sleepless nights.

I think it is in accord with nineteenth century economics to urge that farming again will become profitable when a sufficient number of growers have been starved out. In the meantime, what would you suggest we do with the rest of the population while the war of attrition is under way?

Current experiments with acreage control may end in failure, to be sure, but will the crash thereof be any worse on society than what might have transpired had no such experiments been undertaken? Sincerely, Farmers National Grain Corporation, J. W. Cummins, Division of Organization and Publicity, Chicago.

### What Constitutes "Orderly Marketing?"

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am somewhat perturbed by statements appearing in the daily press from time to time credited to some of the so-called executives or "doctors" of the A. A. A. as to the necessity of adopting definite plans for "orderly marketing of grain." That is the same old will-o'-the-wisp the pool racketeers used to hypnotize farmers ten years ago, and I doubt that it has any more definite meaning today than it did then. If anybody can throw any light on exactly what these self-selected champions of improved conditions mean, I'd like to be enlightened.

I have devoted many years to the grain trade, both in thoughtful study and actual experience, and at the same time I have been deeply interested in other lines of business, but I have yet to find any commodity marketed with any more directness than grain. Invariably it is shipped direct from the railroad station nearest to the producing fields to the consumer or manufacturer in need of it. Farmers, as a rule, hold their grain off the market until the price suits them, and I consider that their true privilege and right. However, if the producers desire to market all of the grain immediately it is harvested that also is their right and privilege. In passing it might be well to say producers who have marketed wheat at harvest time over a period of years, have averaged higher prices from their crop than those who have attempted to speculate on the market by holding back their grain.

The trouble with most of our agitators and racketeers who are ambitious to run the farmers' affairs, is that they know little about marketing facilities or methods, but they must have some mysterious slogan to attract the attention of the ignorant who have no understanding of economic laws or marketing methods and so eagerly grasp at any impractical remedy pro-

posed for conditions which they consider unsatisfactory.

If anyone knows how the orderly method of marketing grain, which has long been in vogue throughout the U.S.A. can be improved, then he owes it to the producers and consumers of the land to give a definite description of the much to be desired "orderly marketing."—Fred White, Peoria, Ill.

### Colorado Dealers Want Code Changed

The Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Sterling, Colo., Saturday, Aug. 12th. Seventy-eight were present representing both farmers and independent country grain shippers, merchandisers and a few representing elevator interests. The demoralized state of the market was the principal cause of the small attendance.

The Tentative Code prepared by the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns was read and discussed at length. No serious objections were raised to anything contained in this code other than employment. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that a scale of 30c per hour for common labor at country elevators was an ample rate of pay and was more than the rate being paid by almost any other industry in the small towns thruout this territory.

O. M. Kellogg of Denver was appointed a delegate to represent the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n and to help work out a code satisfactory to all concerned. He was appointed to serve as a director of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators and he will represent this association in the event that it is necessary for someone to make a trip east for the purpose of presenting the ideas of the members of this ass'n as to what would be a fair competitive code for this territory.

The freight rate situation was also discussed at some length. Representatives of the Burlington and Union Pacific Railroads were present. It was the opinion of all the grain shippers, present at this meeting, that trucks hauling grain in this territory should be made to conform to a code similar to the one the grain trade will operate under. If they are not forced to conform to a code it will be impossible for the country grain shippers to compete with them.

The new officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, R. M. Strang, Ft. Collins, Colo.; vice-president, B. H. Achenbach, Julesburg, Colo.; Sec'y-Treas., J. W. Campbell, Sterling, Colo. Directors for the two-year term: Fred M. Smith, Denver, C. J. Gaddis, Grant, Nebr.; Paul Reimer, Holyoke, Colo. Directors for the one-year term: John R. Jiridon, Morrill, Nebr.; Henning Hansen, Brush, Colo.; Gene Benning, Dix, Nebr.

The next meeting of the ass'n is scheduled to be held in Denver shortly after the first of the year.

Grain growers who listened to county agents several years back and changed to dairying now have reason to regret following poor advice, for the price of butter has been driven below the cost of production by the surplus that is piling up in cold storage. The farmers of some counties without tax eating agents have prospered more than neighboring counties having agents.

### Grain Elevator Association Offers Code

Definite steps by the nation's terminal grain elevator industry to formulate a code of fair competition were taken Aug. 7 at an informal conference with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials. George N. Peek, administrator, opened the conference. Frank A. Theis, chief of the wheat processing and marketing section, presided.

In submitting the preliminary draft of their code for the terminal grain elevator industry, the representatives of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Ass'n said that their 77 members operate approximately 300,000,000 bus of terminal elevator storage, and that this is 80 per cent of the total terminal storage space in the United States. This is approximately all terminal space east of the Rocky Mountains, except railroad-operated elevators at seaboard.

About 50,000 men are employed in the terminal elevators and the provisions of the proposed code will increase both employment and payrolls, the terminal representatives said.

The maximum hours' provisions limit hours for clerical and similar workers to an average of 40 a week, with wage minimums from \$14 to \$15 a week, depending upon the size of the city. For mechanical workers the same average weekly limit is set, with a provision of 10 per cent tolerance for watchmen, engineers, foremen, and similar workers. Mechanical workers have minimum rates of pay varying from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

These minimum wages are for the lowest paid class of regular terminal elevator workers. The terminal operators provide in their code that higher rates now in effect shall remain at their present figure.

Certain exceptions as to hours are made for emergency and repair workers, and persons in managerial capacities, but with additional pay provided for such longer hours as may be necessary.

One article of the proposed code says, "No terminal elevator or warehouse operator shall purchase or sell, or offer to purchase or sell, for competitive purposes, grain which represents an intentional merchandising loss."

Among those at the conference were: C. C. Blair, Duluth, Minn.; E. F. Rosenbaum, Chicago; Robert P. Boylan, Chicago; Frederick B. Wells, Minneapolis; H. M. Stratton, Acting President, Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Ass'n, Milwaukee; George H. Davis, director, Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Ass'n, Kansas City; George S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager, Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Chicago; Edgar Markham, Washington representative Grain Committee on National Affairs; L. A. Bailey, secretary, California Warehousemen's Ass'n.

A committee was chosen to continue work on the proposed code.

The N.I.R.A. is alleged to be unconstitutional in the application of the Southport Petroleum Co. v. Harold L. Ickes, sec'y of the interior, for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of regulations prohibiting the transportation of petroleum. The recovery statute is alleged to be a delegation of legislative power to the President in violation of the constitution. The lower court decision was in favor of the N.I.R.A. as an "emergency" departure from the Constitution.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



## The Wheat Allotment Contract

Preliminary organization of the more than 1,000,000 farmers expected to come under the wheat plan, has been proceeding for several weeks, with the extension service of the Department of Agriculture in charge. Responsibility for the initial organization is in the hands of the extension director of each state. These men, in turn, have placed the work upon a county basis and county agents already serving are making preliminary preparations.

The program of the administration for reduction of wheat acreage progressed during the month of August to the point where the government was offering a contract to wheat growers, definite in all points save one, the percentage of the acreage reduction.

The contract provides that in the event no reduction is prescribed by the Sec'y for the 1934 and 1935 crop years the acreage seeded to wheat each year shall not exceed the average annual acreage. Other salient paragraphs are:

2. There shall be seeded to wheat on this farm for each of the crop years 1934 and 1935 an acreage sufficient, at the average yield during the base period (as fixed in the application), to produce the farm allotment (as fixed in the application) for this farm, i.e., ..... acres, which at the average yield for the base period will produce ..... bus., which is the farm allotment for this farm.

6. The contracted acreage of 1934 and 1935 shall not be used for the production of any nationally produced agricultural product for sale, but may be used as follows: Summer fallowed; planted to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops, or to food crops for home consumption on this farm, or to feed crops for the production of livestock (or livestock products) for home consumption or use on this farm.

7. In areas where commercial fertilizer is used, such fertilizer shall not be applied on that portion of this farm which under the terms of this contract may be seeded to wheat for the crop years 1934 and 1935 in an amount per acre in excess of the amount of commercial fertilizer used per acre in the base period on land seeded to wheat on this farm.

9. All undertakings herein of the producer are covenants which shall run with the land and shall be fully obligatory upon all future purchasers, lessees, tenants, and encumbrancers of this farm or any part thereof.

11. All records of past wheat acreages, production, and sales for this farm for the base period, whether in the hands of the producer or of any other person or agency, shall, so far as the producer is able to do so, be made available for inspection by an authorized agent of the Sec'y, and the producer expressly waives any right to have such records kept confidential.

13. If the producer is indebted to the United States in any amount for obligations due at the time adjustment payments are to be made to the producer under this contract, it is understood that such payments may be applied to the reduction or full payment of such indebtedness, and the balance, if any, then paid to the producer.

14. There shall be deducted from the adjustment payments to be made under this contract a sum sufficient to defray the producer's pro rata share of the administrative costs of the Wheat Production Control Ass'n in his county and the producer expressly authorizes the Sec'y or the Sec'y's authorized agent to make such deductions. Such pro rata share shall be computed on the basis of the number of bushels in the farm allotment.

17. As consideration for the prescribed reduction for the crop years 1934 and 1935, there shall be made to the producer (subject to the terms of paragraph 12) an adjustment payment in two parts in respect of the 1933 wheat crop to be based upon the farm allotment for this farm. The first payment shall be in an amount equal to 20c per bu. of such allotment and shall be made on or after Sept. 15, 1933. The second payment shall be in an amount equal to not less than 8c nor more than 10c per bu. of such allotment and shall be made not earlier than June 1, 1934, after presentation to the Sec'y (in accordance with the regulations) of proof of compliance by the producer with the terms of this contract relating to wheat acreage reduction for 1934; provided, however, that the full adjustment payment for the crop year 1933 will be made only if the producer for such crop year seeded an acreage of wheat on the land now in this farm sufficient, at the average yield for the base period, to produce the farm allotment, unless the failure to seed such an acreage is clearly shown to have been due to the producer's regular rotation practice.

The acreage reduction in no event is to exceed 20 per cent, the administration delaying its decision on the amount pending the London wheat conference. If the foreign nations do not agree to cut their acreage the United States

percentage of reduction may be nil, the growers receiving the payment nevertheless.

In the contract the payment is referred to as "adjustment payment." It is, however, a refund of tax paid by the farmer or a bonus paid at the expense of the consumer. The miller is but a collector of the tax. If the price paid in the markets is cut 30 cents per bushel on account of the tax the farmer pays it indirectly which seems to be the case at present, since the price of wheat in the markets was cut 30 cents per bushel within a month after the 30-cent processing tax took effect.

The consumer will not pay the tax until the open market price of wheat sinks to the export level, and really not then if the depressing effect of the tax affects the world price unfavorably. A deduction for administrative costs of an estimated 2 cent per bushel will reduce the refund payment to 28 cents.

This matter of who pays the tax is of importance as the whole purpose of the Act is to increase the farmer's purchasing power. If the wheat grower pays the tax indirectly it is obvious that his purchasing power is not increased by reason of the payment. In other words instead of receiving the entire purchase price from the buyer the grower will receive 28 cents thru the government, which 28 cents, plus 2 cents additional, the government collected from him (if wheat prices are above the export level).

The Sec'y of Agriculture has prescribed the allotment for each state, indicating the total sum of money to be distributed in each state. The number of bushels of wheat on which the payment will be made will be determined for each individual grower by the county allotment committee.

Paragraph 6 restricting the use to which the contracted acreage may be put will prevent the farmer from using those acres in the production of anything for sale. For example, if a farmer feeds a cow the products of the contracted acres the milk must be consumed on the farm, given away or poured into the ditch. Eggs can not be sold if the hens were fed on the product of the contracted acreage. To police these requirements the authorities must ascertain exactly what use was made of every acre in the whole farm during current and preceding years.

Under paragraph 11 the grain dealer can expect to receive requests for copies of his records of sales of wheat made to him by the individual growers in his territory, in compliance with which it may be necessary to preserve records of sales in such form as to be easily accessible, or to make a record where none was made hitherto.

The contract imposes no restrictions whatever on the sale of the wheat.

## A Free Market Demanded

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants held a meeting at Chicago Aug. 14 and after discussing informally the marketing situation, the pegging of prices at arbitrary levels and the limiting of daily fluctuations to an arbitrary difference from preceding days, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the continuation of fixed prices is a detriment to the grain market; and

Whereas, the establishment of fixed prices has had the effect of disrupting the merchandising of grain in this country; harvest movement is under way, and, due to the inability of millers, grain dealers, elevator men, etc., to secure proper hedging facilities, the farmer has been unable recently to dispose of his grain; and

Whereas, we believe it in the interest of the producer and consumer alike that our exchange be permitted to function as an open market place without price limitation; and

Whereas, any official price fixing is certain to redound to the injury of both the producer and consumer; and

Whereas, in our opinion the restoration of a free, open and competitive market will restore confidence and buying power, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we concur in the action of the board of directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago in rescinding fixed price limitations effective as at the close of business Aug. 15.

## Exports to Be Subsidized by A. A. A.

For the benefit of wheat growers in the Pacific Northwest the government will dump wheat in the Orient.

After receiving a report from Henry Morgenthau, U. S. delegate to the Geneva and London wheat conferences, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace on Aug. 15 said:

We will stand ready to participate in any reasonable plan which the other three great exporting countries will accept. We shall wait until Aug. 24 to see if they can reach an agreement for definite action before we announce our wheat reduction for next year.

If the other exporting countries will not cooperate, we fortunately do have the agricultural adjustment act and shall use its full powers to protect American wheat producers.

In such a case we will make less reduction in acreage than if other countries were working with us; we will maintain our wheat producers' incomes thru benefit payments, and we will move out of the country burdening surpluses of wheat, such as that now existing on the Pacific Coast.

We recognize that our European market for wheat has greatly diminished, but if no agreement is reached we will find a place for our wheat in oriental markets. In the past, those markets have been divided between American, Canadian, and Australian sources, with the distribution of the supply varying from year to year with crops and market conditions.

A working model of the Reliance Elevator at Fort William, Ont., has been constructed by A. E. Knibbs, electrician, and W. J. Lark, millwright, of the company. The model measures 39x59 ins., the work house being 46 inches high.

## Death of Le Roy Urmston

Le Roy Urmston died at his home in Anderson, Ind., Aug. 15, aged 68 years, after having been in failing health for several years.

He was born on a farm north of Frankton, Ind., and spent his life in Madison County. In 1887 he organized the firm of Finnell & Urmston at Frankton. Two years later the interest of Mr. Finnell was taken over by Mr. Urmston's father and the business conducted as A. G. Urmston & Son. The mill also operated by the firm burned in 1894, but a new elevator was built. The elder Urmston retired in 1900 and Le Roy formed the firm of David King & Co., but in less than a year Mr. Urmston took over the interest of his partner in the grain firm and moved the headquarters to Tipton. The business grew until 16 elevators were operated, including the Big Four Elevator at Indianapolis. His son, C. W. Urmston, who was associated with him in the business, died two years ago. Surviving are the wife and two daughters.



Le Roy Urmston, Anderson, Ind., Deceased.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Lyons, O., Aug. 12.—We will have no oats to ship. Corn may prove a good crop if the frosts hold off.—J. R. Clendenin, Lyons Grain & Coal Co.

Groveport, O., Aug. 9.—Corn acreage about the same as last year. Continued dry weather is hurting the crop; looks now like a 50% yield of average crop.—North Bros.

Sugar Ridge, O., Aug. 15.—We had a fine wheat crop, but corn and oats will be no more than enough to meet feeding requirements.—G. H. Smith, Sugar Ridge Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.—We are in need of rain out here, as our corn is commencing to show the effects of the dry weather.—Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., W. F. Finnegan, agent.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1.—It is reported that extensive areas in central Illinois where chinch bugs have ruined the corn and barley crops are being planted to alfalfa and red clover.

Waynesville, O., Aug. 17.—Growing corn has improved with recent rains; about 60% of a normal acreage planted; with poor stand. Oats very poor quality, with small yield per acre.—Everett Early.

Potter, Neb., Aug. 19.—Cheyenne County is harvesting one of its poorest crops in years. Would judge we have only about one-fifth of a normal crop. Wheat is of excellent quality, tho.—Lee D. Hagemester.

Whiteville, O., Aug. 12.—We will have some oats thru territory. Corn that came thru the early season is in fine shape, but considerable late planted corn will have a hard time getting ripe before frost.—F. B. Nachtrieb, Whiteville Elevator.

Stonington, Ill., Aug. 18.—We have experienced one of the worst drouths in many years, and we will have less than half of a normal crop of corn and expect about 50% as many beans as harvested last year.—Stonington Elevator Co., Otto F. Young, mgr.

Perrysburg, O., Aug. 15.—The run of oats now coming to market is 26 to 29 pounds to the bu. Oats testing 32 pounds or better are rare. Yields are running from 20 to 50 bus. per acre, with an average of 25 to 30 bus.—G. E. Perkins, Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co.

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 11.—Grain conditions are very unfavorable in our section; fact is, we did not have a half acreage of wheat and corn and oats were so damaged by the extreme heat and drouth they will make about 40 to 50% of normal.—W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevator Co., W. W. Pollock, pres.

Bend, Ore., Aug. 5.—Prospects are good for the best seed year in the history of the Central Oregon alsike clover industry. An unusually large number of big fields are to be harvested for seed this year. Thompson Bros. & Young will harvest one field of 100 acres, the largest in the Deschutes country.—F. K. H.

Gillette, Wyo., Aug. 18.—New crop wheat coming in in nice shape—quality of winter wheat very good. Yields about 1/2 normal. Spring wheat about 1/4 normal crop. Less than half of normal acreage will be harvested here. Crop reduction meeting with hearty approval in all sections of the district. Alfalfa seed crop here about 1/3 of normal. Extra quality seed this year.—G. G. Clark, mgr., Campbell County Milling Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 11.—Condition of the Canadian wheat crop on July 31, was 57, compared with 77 a month ago and 88 a year ago. With the exception of 1931, the condition is the lowest on record for August. Oats condition is 67% of the long-time average, against 84 a month ago and 90 a year ago; barley, 65, against 84 and 87; rye, 55, against 73.5 and 91; flax, 43, against 69 and 79. Acreage of spring wheat in western provinces is 25,177,000 acres, compared with 26,396,000 in 1932; oats, 8,945,000, compared with 8,533,000; barley, 3,032,000, against 3,154,000; rye, 519,000, against 706,000; flax, 236,000, against 446,000.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 10.—The forecast of the Oklahoma corn crop on Aug. 1 is placed at 22,323,000 bus., compared with 65,760,000 bus. produced last year and 54,305,000 bus., the five-year average production, 1926-1930. The condition of grain sorghums on Aug. 1 was reported at 44%, compared with 74 on Aug. 1 a year ago. A yield of 5.0 bus. per acre from 1,522,000 acres remaining for harvest would indicate a total crop this year of 7,610,000 bus., compared with 15,219,000 bus. last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—Corn was further improved by the showers, particularly the late planted crop. Early planted corn has reached the roasting ear stage in areas of the north. General condition of corn varies from much poor to some excellent, depending upon when planted and local rainfall conditions during the past two months. Chinch bug activity continues, and white grubs are still doing damage in areas of the north. Plowing is becoming more general; however, ground is still too dry for best plowing conditions.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—Moderate temperatures and rainfall during the week proved generally favorable to the corn crop. All fields not permanently damaged by the heat and drouth of the earlier part of the season are still in need of rain, however, and maturity in many sections depends upon an extended period of warm weather. The condition of the crop in most sections is now fair except that in the northern counties, where the week's improvement was most marked, it is generally good. Oats threshing is nearly finished in the latter section and fall plowing is in progress in all sections.—R. E. Spencer, Asst. Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12.—The acreage and production of grain for Illinois is as follows, the first figures being for 1932 and the second for 1933, the last 000 being omitted: Corn—Acreage, 9,001 and 8,101, Production, bus., 387,043 and 222,778; Winter Wheat—Acreage, 1,450 and 1,537, Production, bus., 21,750 and 24,592; All Spring Wheat—Acreage, 99 and 59, Production, bus., 1,683 and 708; All Wheat—Acreage, 1,549 and 1,596, Production, bus., 23,433 and 25,300; Oats—Acreage, 4,307 and 4,049, Production, bus., 161,512 and 74,906; Barley—Acreage, 371 and 315, Production, bus., 10,574 and 4,725; Rye—Acreage, 45 and 49, Production, bus., 562 and 612.—Illinois Co-op. Crop Reporting Service.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 14.—The Missouri corn prospect is 61% normal, which indicates 22 bus. per acre. The total production in sight is 126,610,000 bus., against 186,721,000 bus. in 1932. Early planted corn is quite poor in many central and southern counties. Late plantings will require plenty of moisture in August and a late, warm fall. The 1933 prospect is the smallest in 20 years except that of 1930. Winter wheat is threshing out an average of 12.5 bus. per acre against 11.2 last year; total production should be 15,250,000 bus., against 14,851,000 bus. last year; yields are good in northwest, north Central and western Missouri and of good quality. Oats crop averages only 16 bus. per acre; production should be 27,504,000 bus., against 34,371,000 bus. in 1932. Rye is 98,000 bus., against 112,000 last year, with a yield of 7.5 bus. per acre both years.

Columbus, O., Aug. 12.—The Aug. 1 condition of corn, which was the lowest on record except 1930, indicated a crop of 39,910,000 bus., compared with 121,372,000 bus. last year. Corn being in the critical stage at that time was seriously in need of rain. Some fields of corn, especially in northwestern Ohio, which were not up July 1, have never germinated and others are showing very poor stands. The preliminary estimate of the winter wheat crop is now placed at 33,829,000 bus., as compared with 32,308,000 bus. last year. The wheat kernels are slightly shriveled due to the heat wave in June. The spring wheat, which is unimportant in Ohio, is now forecast at 73,000 bus., or about one-half of last year. The Aug. 1 condition of oats was the lowest on record. A crop of 26,720,000 bus. is now forecast for this year as compared with 45,344,000 bus. one year ago. The drouth had a serious effect upon the oats and as a result in some fields the straw did not attain sufficient height to make it possible to use a binder. The barley crop is now forecast at 928,000 bus., as compared with 1,890,000 in 1932. The extreme drop in the production of barley from the average is due, at least one-half, to an acreage which is about one-third of average. Barley in addition to being greatly damaged by the drouth was probably damaged more by chinch

bugs than any other crop. The preliminary estimate of the rye crop is for 575,000 bus., which is about the same as last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta. co-operating.

Beulah, Mich., Aug. 21.—Corn will be 75% of last year's crop; oats, 125; wheat, 100; rye, 115, and beans, 100.—The Benzie Co.

Craven (Ipswich p. o.), S. D., Aug. 21.—Altho there will be no new grain marketed here, our elevator will remain open for the coming year. Little old grain to come in.—Farmers Elevator Co., E. J. Heiser, mgr.

West Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 1.—Indiana corn prospects declined 2 bus. per acre in July because of dry weather and now only 115,236,000 bus. is expected or two-thirds as much corn as was harvested last year. Conditions vary greatly even between adjoining townships. A considerable percentage of very late planting, and many thin stands make for disparity in prospects, along with uneven rainfall. Winter wheat yielded 14.5 bus. per acre. This is one-half bushel below expectations before harvest. Oats condition is the lowest for Aug. 1 in 44 years. The prospective average yield per acre, 16.5 bus. on acreage seeded is lower than any yield harvested in the state since records began in 1866. The production is the smallest since 1903. Rye yield per acre was 10.0 bus., one-half bushel lower than expected before harvest.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. co-operating with Purdue University Ag. Exp. Sta.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 15.—While Wisconsin's corn has above average prospects, most of the state's other crops have declined further during the past month. Crop conditions in the state are somewhat better in the eastern and southern counties than in the western and central sections. Grain is generally making low yields, but corn is making a large crop. Total production in the state, however, is generally much below last year. Feed crops will make a considerably smaller production this year than last. The corn crop is expected to be about 20% larger than average but the state's oats crop is over one-fourth smaller than average, and the barley crop is only about five-sixths of normal in spite of an increase in the acreage. Wheat and rye with low acreages and poor yields are producing much less than a normal crop. Buckwheat, flax and other minor crops are all showing smaller production prospects.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Walter H. Ebling, Ag. Statistician.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation during July reduced corn crop prospects 15,018,000 bus. from the July 1 estimate. Winter wheat production is the same as estimated a month ago. Production of hay and feed grains is the smallest since 1926 and as related to the number of animal units is the smallest in many years. Pastures are furnishing little or no feed in the western half of the state and a fall and winter shortage of feed for livestock is a certainty. Plowing for wheat has made good progress despite the dry soil condition but in most of the wheat territory August and early September rainfall must be ample if fields are to be in anything like normal planting conditions. Production of corn is forecast as 97,617,000 bus., compared with 136,197,000 bus. produced in 1932. The crop is near failure for grain in the western half of the state except in a few counties of the northwest. Corn in northeastern, east-central and some southeastern and north-central counties holds promise of fair yields. Production of grain sorghums is indicated as 12,216,000 bus., against 17,264,000 bus. last year. The acreage is 15% larger than last year. Condition at 49% of normal indicates a yield of 8.0 bus. per acre. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 56,696,000 bus., the same as a month ago and compares with 106,398,000 bus. last year. The average yield this year is 9.5 bus., last year 11.5 bus. Protein content is above average, test weights are low. The preliminary estimate of oats production is 25,476,000 bus., which compares with 34,572,000 bus. last year. The 1933 crop is the smallest since 1929. Acre yields average 16.5 bus., much below last year and average. The 1933 barley crop at 1,496,000 bus. is the smallest since 1913. Spring wheat production is indicated as 52,000 bus., against 153,000 bus. in 1932. Acre yields are low. The preliminary estimate of rye production is 128,000 bus., compared with 209,000 bus. last year.—F. K. Reed, Ag. Stat., U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.



## Wheat Straw Worm in Utah

The wheat straw worm has been found in all Utah counties according to Bulletin 243 of the Utah Agri. Exp. Sta.

The wheat joint worm, altho rather heavily parasitized, caused considerable damage on some farms in Tooele county, particularly in the Lake Point area. The wheat strawworm was found to be generally distributed and abundant enough over much of the state to cause decided losses. Approximately one-third of the dry-farm wheat examined during 1930 and 1932 was infested by the wheat strawworm; infestation was only 16.64 per cent during the severe drouth season of 1931.

## The Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 19.—We do not recall a time when the prospect for world flax supplies looked as poor as it does at present. The 1933 domestic flax crop, according to Dept. of Agri. reports, will be the smallest in thirty years. From the Argentine the first official report on this year's acreage indicates the smallest area planted to flax since 1926, with an unusual dry spell starting this season's crop off in poor shape.

This is the time of year when we should be getting large receipts from the new crop but at present these receipts are only running about one-half to two-thirds of the amount received during the same period last year. A good demand exists for all offerings.

Weather conditions throughout the Northwest have not improved. There has been no precipitation of any consequence. We receive very pessimistic reports from all sections. In South Dakota flax is estimated at 18% of normal. From North Dakota a report comes from a recent visitor that in many sections only 10% of the acreage sown will be harvested. From across the line in Canada one expert calculates the average yield for the three Prairie Provinces at 3.4 bushels to the acre.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## World's Wheat Situation

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—H. C. Donovan, statistician of Thomson & McKinnon, presents the following advance view of the world's wheat situation as of Aug. 1 (6 ciphers omitted):

	Carry-over	Plus Home Surplus	Exp. Crop Needs	May over to Rem. still next	May over to Rem. still next
U. S. ....	884	690-194	4	190-30	160
All Canada ...	504	120-384	14	370-260	110
Argentina ....	273	90-183	16	167-100	57
Australia ....	200	55-145	10	135-100	35
Others exclud- ing Russia..	490	420-70	2	68-30	38

Totals .....2,361 1,375-976 46 930-530 400

The above allows total exports during the crop year of 576,000,000 bus., which about coincides with Broomhall's latest estimate of import requirements, leaving a total carry-over on next July of 400,000,000 bus., compared with a total of 728,000,000 bus. carried over this last July 1.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop.	Condition Aug. 1	Production in Millions Aug. 1	Yield Per Acre Aug. 1
Corn, bus. ....	77.4	65.5	2,876
Winter wheat....	77.4	65.5	2,876
Durum wheat....	71.7	37.6	40
Other spring wheat...	70.4	45.7	225
All spring wheat...	70.6	44.6	265
All wheat.....	70.6	44.6	265
Oats .....	75.3	45.7	1,238
Barley .....	73.6	45.5	300
Rye .....	70.4	23.1	2,716
Buckwheat .....	76.7	65.4	6.8
Flaxseed .....	61.3	41.1	11.8
Rice .....	85.8	81.5	39.4
Grain sorghum....	78.2	51.8	105.9
Hay, tons.....	76.1	67.6	69.8
Hay, wild, tons...	77.7	52.1	12.2
Hay, all clover and timothy .....	76.0	26.0	23.750
Hay, alfalfa.....	79.0	68.5	26.0
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag.....	75.6	73.2	10.2
Soybeans .....	80.3	61.7	9.4
Peanuts .....	70.8	70.9	1.615
Cowpeas .....	74.9	67.8	2,945

The amount of barley remaining on farms in the United States on Aug. 1 is estimated at 5.3 per cent of the crop of 1932, or about 15,897,000 bus., compared with 5,960,000 bus. on Aug. 1, 1932, and 9,420,000 bus., the average of stocks of barley on Aug. 1 for the five years 1926-30.

Administrators of farm relief laws would be wiser not to prate about "divine right." Witness what befell the kaiser who mouthed "Gott mit uns."

## A. A. Would Control Exchanges

Administrator Geo. N. Peek on Aug. 10 said he was not satisfied with the code of fair practices submitted by the grain exchanges.

The business conduct committees of the exchanges should be composed of traders and commission merchants and outsiders, the outsiders being the local representatives of the Grain Futures Administration and a representative of the grain producers, he said.

Mr. Peek said it was probable that the exchange code would be revised considerably before it is approved by Secretary Wallace.

And this misguided politician is at the head of the bureau supposed to be working for industrial recovery. What a travesty?

## Price and Wage Fixing Schemes Fail

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, in an address before the Chicago College Clubs Aug. 16 said that inflexible price and wage structures are injurious to the economic life of any country. He said:

"The destruction of Germany's republican form of government and of Great Britain's currency can in large measure be ascribed to these rigidities in the price system, which were not subject to correction in any normal way.

"Now the irony of fate is leading us to embrace a similar system of rigidities as a cure for blunders in banking and foreign trade policy. We may soon discover that the rigidities, instead of helping the 'forgotten man,' may actually force him into even more abject misery.

"It is the fad of the day to belittle freedom. Everywhere freedom is described as 'anarchy' and 'chaotic competition.' The remedy is prescribed in terms of 'coordination,' 'planning,' 'orderly marketing.' The words have a wise sound about them. Everything depends, however, on the wisdom of the coordinator or planner.

"If it should turn out to be of the quality that usually accompanies government 'coordination' and 'planning'—witness Mr. Hoover's Farm Board or any of our recent tariff legislation—it might well be that freedom would have been more constructive than the efforts of the 'coordinators.'"

The newly formed National Linseed Oil Mfrs. Ass'n has elected Howard Kellogg of Buffalo pres., Thos. L. Daniels, of Minneapolis, sec'y, and J. A. Johansen of New York, treas.

## Poor Crops for Illinois

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Illinois report on corn as issued by the Dept. of Agri. shows prospects are the poorest in 46 years. Altho corn developed rapidly during the past weeks, the crop was planted three weeks late so that the frost hazard is still to be considered. The second brood of chinch bugs are reported doing further damage. The large farm reserves and stocks at terminals will help to take care of a general shortage of feedstuffs.

The yield and quality of wheat was near average over the entire state. Oats were best in the north and west parts, but made a light crop everywhere. The test weight below average, production the lowest in 52 years. Due to the short growth, three times the usual oats hay acreage was cut in the South and many of the thinner fields were pastured.

The condition of soybeans is very spotted and is below average, indications are for about a half crop. The best prospects are the early planted beans. The potato condition reported as 29% of normal is the lowest ever recorded.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Stocks of Old Wheat

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports stocks of old wheat July 1 to have been as follows:

	1933	1932
On farms .....	79,605	90,284
In country mills and elevators...	61,524	41,585
At 39 terminal markets.....	123,593	168,405
Wheat held by mills:		
In mills and mill elevators.....	95,420	63,702
In transit and bought to arrive	15,076	9,432
Total .....	375,218	373,408

## Buckwheat and Grain Sorghums

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the condition and production of buckwheat and grain sorghums as follows, in important states:

State	BUCKWHEAT		—Condition—		—Production—	
	1933	1932	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	1932	1933
	Acres	Acres	Per Cent	Per Cent	1,000 Bus.	1,000 Bus.
N. Y. ....	149	152	79	62	2,458	1,900
Pa. ....	138	135	77	69	2,070	1,552
Ohio .....	20	20	78	56	270	240
Ind. ....	12	19	76	57	168	228
Mich. ....	20	28	77	62	290	238
Wis. ....	12	16	73	77	138	184
Minn. ....	25	25	72	59	225	225
N. Dak. ....	4	4	56	38	20	12
S. Dak. ....	4	2	56	10	30	8
Va. ....	15	14	69	69	150	161
W. Va. ....	21	20	74	73	315	320
U. S. ....	459	481	76.7	65.4	6,772	5,791

State	GRAIN SORGHUMS		—Condition—		—Production—	
	1933	1932	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	1932	1933
	Acres	Acres	Per Cent	Per Cent	1,000 Bus.	1,000 Bus.
Kans. ....	1,328	1,527	72	49	17,264	12,216
Okla. ....	1,602	1,522	74	44	15,219	7,610
Tex. ....	4,065	4,228	82	52	63,008	38,052
N. Mex. ....	392	412	76	56	3,763	4,120
Calif. ....	121	91	83	79	2,904	2,275
U. S. ....	7,850	8,164	78.2	51.8	105,871	68,552

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*Chicago .....	103½	103½	98½	95½	95½	95½	90½	92½	88	91½	91	91½
Cash No. 2 Red Winter....	99½	99½	94½	91½	87	87	83	88½	83½	87	86½	88
†Winnipeg .....	83½	83½	80½	74½	71½	73½	71½	74½	72½	72½	73	73½
Liverpool .....	83	83½	83½	77½	77½	77½	75½	77	77½	76½	75½	75½
*Kansas City .....	97½	97½	92½	90½	90½	90½	85½	88½	83½	85½	85½	86½
*Minneapolis .....	101½	101½	96½	94½	94½	94½	89½	91½	86½	89½	88½	89½
*Duluth, durum .....	98½	99½	94½	90½	90½	90½	85½	90½	85½	89½	88½	89½
*Milwaukee .....	103½	103½	98½	95½	95½	95½	90½	93	88	91½	91	91½

	Corn											
	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*Chicago .....	59½	59½	57½	54½	54½	54½	50½	54½	54½	57½	57½	57
*Kansas City .....	55	55½	52½	50½	50½	50½	46½	50½	50½	54	53	52½
*Milwaukee .....	59½	60	57½	54½	54½	54½	50½	54½	54½	58	57½	57

	Oats											
	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*Chicago .....	43½	43½	41½	40½	40½	40½	37½	40½	38½	39½	39½	40½
†Winnipeg .....	42½	43½	41½	39½	37½	38½	37½	39½	38½	39½	39½	40½
*Minneapolis .....	38½	40½	38½	36½	36½	36½	33½	36½	35	37	36½	37½
*Milwaukee .....	43½	44	41½	40½	40½	40½	37½	40½	38½	39½	39½	40½

	Rye											
	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*Chicago .....	80½	81	77½	73½	73½	73½	68½	73½	70	72½	72½	76½
*Minneapolis .....	76	76	71½	70½	70½	70½	65½	68½	65	68½	69½	72½
†Winnipeg .....	60	60½	56½	51½	49	51½	49	53½	49	51	50½	53½
*Duluth .....	76½	78	73	71	71	71	66	71	67	68½	69½	73½

	Barley											
	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*Minneapolis .....	51½	54½	51½	51½	51½	51½	46½	51½	49½	51	50½	52
†Winnipeg .....	52½	52½	49½	46½	43½	43½	43½	45½	43½	44	43½	44½
*Milwaukee .....	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57½	52½	57½	52½	54	54½	57½
*Chicago .....	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57½	52½	56½	53	54	54½	56½

\*Pegged to Aug. 15 at close of July 31 prices.

†Pegged on close of Aug. 14.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ocheyedan, Ia., July 28.—Lots of old corn back on farms.—Callender Grain Co.

Waynesville, O., Aug. 17.—Eighty per cent of the wheat has gone to market. No grain moving at present.—Everett Early.

Fontanelle, Ia., July 28.—The old corn is about gone except what is in strong hands.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Edw. S. Snethen, mgr.

Stonington, Ill., Aug. 18.—Recent slump in prices has completely stopped movement of grain; 50c would bring out quite a lot of corn.—Stonington Elvtr. Co., Otto F. Young, mgr.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18.—Receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 475,000 bus., compared with 295,000 bus. arrived up to the corresponding date last year.—R. C. N.

Milan, Mich., Aug. 7.—When the big break in the market in July dropped wheat below a dollar to the farmers, the movement of grain suddenly shut off. It has not come back, tho there is plenty of grain in farmers' hands. A dollar a bu. for wheat will loosen it.—M. O. Fulcher, Fulcher & Lee Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 18.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Aug. 11, were as follows: Western country elvtrs., 72,136,378 bus.; interior pte. and mill elvtrs., 5,952,433; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 2,017,843; Vancouver and New Westminster, 9,281,505; Victoria, 172; Prince Albert elvtrs., 2,775; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort Williams and Port Arthur, 61,253,006; intrasit lakes, 3,460,335; eastern elvtrs.—lake ports, 19,535,533; eastern elvtrs.—sbd. ports, 13,260,649; U. S. lake ports, 4,845,890; U. S. Atlantic sbd. ports 854,221; Totals, 195,031,023 bus.; same week previous year, 115,967,110. The total of oats was 12,601,032 bus., of barley 8,042,500, of flaxseed 1,095,410 and of rye 5,702,392, compared with oats 5,805,487 bus., barley 2,935,658, flaxseed 1,249,031 and rye 4,765,072 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ft. William, Ont., Aug. 11.—The first of the season's wheat crop arrived here this week and was unloaded at the elevator of N. M. Paterson & Co. It was of high quality and graded better than predicted. Fears are expressed by Mr. Paterson of an approaching grain congestion of lakehead rail and elevator terminals. Only a thin stream of wheat is moving out from seaboard ports while elevators, already nearing storage capacity, make ready for the

## Grain Movement in July

Additional to markets reported in Aug. 9 number receipts and shipments during July, compared with July, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
<b>WHEAT</b>				
Cincinnati	1,629,200	1,456,000	550,400	384,000
Ft. William	15,542,915	15,968,816	13,953,817	22,851,390
Los Angeles	573,000	615,000		
Minneapolis	7,111,600	2,166,330	1,855,070	2,252,530
St. Louis	6,078,000	3,841,600	1,559,549	1,331,400
<b>CORN</b>				
Cincinnati	252,000	121,500	177,000	193,500
Ft. William			1,071	3,357
Los Angeles	573,000	300,000		
Minneapolis	3,166,190	393,900	1,909,110	195,850
St. Louis	3,427,500	1,033,200	3,741,549	820,861
<b>OATS</b>				
Cincinnati	126,000	144,000	86,000	78,000
Ft. William	1,954,115	2,532,319	1,255,618	1,131,391
Los Angeles	52,000	14,000		
Minneapolis	5,948,130	249,040	1,310,150	165,290
St. Louis	1,324,000	574,200	926,750	148,680
<b>RYE</b>				
Cincinnati	2,800	2,800	1,400	2,800
Ft. William	513,181	427,288	200,000	1,196,004
Minneapolis	827,840	225,600	219,840	146,260
St. Louis	49,500	1,300	7,500	.....
<b>BARLEY</b>				
Cincinnati	1,600	1,600		
Ft. William	917,247	1,151,822	185,641	1,090,946
Los Angeles	257,600	337,600		
Minneapolis	2,690,440	336,890	1,454,670	236,740
St. Louis	113,600	41,600	44,800	3,200

deluge to come. Only a rapid rise in exports will ease a situation that looms as critical. More than 70,000,000 bus. of grain are in store in lakehead elevators, more than 50,000,000 in eastern bins and more than 70,000,000 in country elevators in the west for a total of more than 190,000,000—and little wheat is moving out. Mr. Paterson declared it not wholly improbable that additional storage space would be built as a result.

## Red Cross Wheat Distribution Closed

The relief headquarters of the Red Cross at Chicago were closed Aug. 12, having distributed 85,000,000 bus. of wheat in the form of flour to 5,800,000 families and ground wheat as feed to 184,188 farmers in the crop failure area of 1931.

The Central Wheat Distribution Office was established Mar. 9, 1932, in the same building with the Grain Stabilization Corporation, its personnel growing until 78 persons were employed. Active in the work were Carl Sims of Frankfort, Ind., T. M. Baxter, Jr., and Chester Weeks.

## Price Drop Throws a Scare Into Politicians

The precipitate drop in the price of wheat from \$1.24 July 18 to 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ c Aug. 17, frightened the adherents of the "new deal" so much so that Ellison D. Smith, the all-powerful chairman of the Senate Agriculture Com'te, rushed to Washington to demand of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace that the currency immediately be inflated.

"The country needs some inflation right now if the farmers are going to get the benefit of better prices, now that they have something to sell," he told the newspaper men.

Smith's next appeal will be to President Roosevelt, who has power under the last title of the A.A.A. to cut the gold in the dollar 50%.

After hearing Smith and reading reams of telegrams urging pegging of prices Wallace and his chief administrator, Peek, went into a huddle but refused to disclose what would be the next play.

Smith's demand for inflation soon became noised about and gave heart to the speculators. In the belief that steps toward inflation would be resumed investors who had been selling out their holdings of grain made an immediate about-face, jumped into the grain pits the morning of Aug. 17 and took all the grain offered at rising prices. Many more bought for no other reason than the reaction had run exactly 30 days. The oats bulls, especially, are most confident of the soundness of their position.

At any rate the bull market seemed to be on again, with all that it implies in the way of better feeling in every line of industry.

## Code of Fair Competition

[Continued from page 133.]

and employe to operate an open shop.

### BOARD OF ARBITRATION

The Board of Directors of this Federation shall set up at their discretion, or when necessary, an arbitration committee to hear complaints from any ass'n of violation of the trade agreement when such charged violation cannot be corrected by the arbitration body within that ass'n itself; that such arbitration committee shall have power to hear evidence and to make recommendations for the correction of any violation found, such recommendations to be subject to review only by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and shall be final in absence of such review.

### UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

[For this section of Code see outside front cover.]

### AMENDMENTS

This code may be amended at any time upon favorable vote of a majority of the members of the Federation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

### TERM

This code shall go into effect ten days after its approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall expire upon the termination of the A. A. A. and N. I. R. A.

## Proxate, a New Fumigant

Safe, effective and economical fumigation for grain in elevator bins or food products in vacuum tanks is now possible with the placing on the market of Proxate, a new fumigant developed by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation.

Elevator owners and superintendents, food product manufacturers and distributors have long desired a fumigant that would be non-inflammable, non-poisonous and odorless, and which at the same time would be as effective as carbon bisulphide with which all are familiar.

Disastrous fires have resulted from the use of inflammable fumigants. Unfortunate fatalities and disabilities have been the consequence of using poisonous fumigants. Applications have required the utmost precautions such as the complete shut down of plants during the fumigation period with subsequent aeration periods, the use of gas masks and the mixing of ingredients outside the building where they were to be used. In spite of all precautions the hazards have continued to exist and from the standpoint of effective results there has been much left to be desired.

Proxate (the name of the new fumigant) is the result of preliminary investigations in the fumigation field by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation, followed by cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute (a branch of the National Research Council).

The early and laboratory portion of the investigation was conducted at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa, by able and experienced men well known in entomological circles, and the later development was carried on by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation at Chicago, long experienced in the solution of the practical problems involved in the commercialization of new inventions. It is unusual to find a new product offered the consumer which has had the painstaking, thorough study given Proxate before offering it on the market. This material has not only been subjected to rigid laboratory and semi-plant tests over a year's period, but in addition three months' continuous tests were conducted in a large elevator bin filled with 10,000 bushels of wheat in order to determine proper methods of application and for the verification of laboratory results under practical commercial conditions. Special tests and elaborate apparatus were devised which enabled the chemists and engineers working on this problem to determine the rate of travel of the fumigant throughout the 100 foot bins, its concentration at any point in the bin at any time, its toxicity and its duration.

Proxate is a gaseous fumigant. Is sold in standard steel cylinders holding 450 cubic feet each. May be purchased at all plants of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation in the United States and Canada. Is applied to grain in storage bins, turning of grain not being required.

Proxate is non-inflammable and may be used to extinguish fires. Is non-poisonous and may be breathed in quantity without danger. Is odorless and beneficial to the grain. Is two and one-half times as toxic to insect life as carbon bisulphide.

It may be used without any shut down or interference with other work.

It may be applied to elevator bins one day with results complete the next day, and to vacuum tanks with results in a few hours.

It kills the eggs and larvae as well as the adults.

It is effective on all type insects, many being killed within a two hour period.

It may be stored available for use when and as needed as there is no loss or deterioration.

Stabilization of butter and cheese prices is being considered by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, under a plan to buy dairy products in the open market with the proceeds of a processing tax of one cent per pound on butter fat.



# Motor Failures and Their Causes

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Motors installed in grain elevators are subject to most severe operating conditions because of dust accumulations, and second, because of the heavy service required. The nature of operations in terminal elevators is such that continuity of service is the first consideration. Failure of a motor driving a receiving leg during the busy season may work undue hardships on the management in their attempts to obtain a new motor or to have the old one rewound, saying nothing of possible additional expense in the way of demurrage charges on cars delayed.

It is important therefore that the elevator superintendent be familiar with the causes of motor burnouts and the means for preventing such burnouts. Investigation has shown that the more prominent causes of motor burnouts are:

(1) **OVERLOADING** of motors combined with improper or inoperative overload protective devices, causing overheating of windings of motors.

(2) **DUST ACCUMULATIONS** on the coils and in the ventilating slots of motors preventing proper dissipation of heat generated.

(3) **EXCESSIVE WEAR OF BEARINGS**, in time permitting the rotor to come in contact with the stator, with resultant overloading or stalling of motor and possibly damaging windings of the stator.

(4) **BREAKDOWN OF INSULATION IN COILS** caused by natural deterioration or by, what is more common, rapid deterioration by action of dust and excess oil on insulation, in time causing a short circuit or ground.

(5) **SINGLE PHASING**, that is, attempt of a two or three phase motor to operate on one phase only, caused by blowing of a fuse or open circuit in one line. With the motor carrying normal load this causes the one phase still in circuit to be overloaded with resultant overheating.

(6) **LOW VOLTAGE**. That is, the voltage across the terminals of the motor is materially below that at which the motor is intended to operate, making it necessary for the motor to draw more current than with rated voltage to do the work required of it. This higher current causes heating of the coils and eventually a burnout with resultant fire.

Practically all of such motor trouble can be avoided by making original installations in the right manner and then by providing for the necessary maintenance. The following rules, if heeded closely, will largely prevent the trouble outlined.

Do not overload motors. A motor is built to

do so much and asking it to do more is abuse. When planning your elevator be sure to select motors which will carry the load required under all conditions. Grinder motors are often overloaded when an attempt is made to rush a job of grinding by opening up the feed; a practice that will surely lose money sooner or later.

Keep open type motors clean by frequent blowing out of coils and ventilating slots. This is best done by means of a small motor driven hand blower or by compressed air piped to a point near the motor with a hose and nozzle so arranged that all parts of the motor may be reached. In some locations it is almost impossible to keep a motor clean even when a schedule calling for frequent cleaning is followed. In such cases the only remedy is to replace the motor with one of the enclosed type, or enclose the motor in a ventilated fire resistive enclosure.

Be sure that all motor bearings are in good condition, free from dust and dirt at all times, and that there is proper clearance between the rotor and stator at all points. Sleeve bearings usually need frequent oiling. Use the proper amount of oil, not so little that bearings will tend to run hot, nor so much that excess oil is thrown into the windings and onto the floor. Use only the best grade of oil. Change oil every six months or oftener. If bearings are of the ring oiling type, see that rings turn freely. Ball and roller bearing motors are now on the market and appear to be well suited for application to drives in dusty locations.

If trouble is experienced from blowing fuses or tripping of control apparatus and you are sure that your motors are not overloaded, have a voltage test made to determine what voltage you have at your plant when operating. If this is found to be more than 10% below that at which your motors are intended to operate, your troubles are probably due to low voltage caused by transformers which are too small or by too small cables from the transformer to the building, or it may be caused by wire of insufficient size inside the building.

Motors will burn out and cause fires even with the best of care. It is better that such fires be confined to the motor alone, rather than being communicated to the rest of the plant. For this reason, when you are installing new motors or are replacing old ones with some of modern design, select only those of the enclosed pipe ventilated or enclosed fan-cooled types. They are particularly adapted to the severe dust conditions prevailing in mills and elevators and cost but slightly more than motors of the open type. The increased cost is soon

made up for by the decreased cost of maintenance, the increased life, and the credit in your insurance rate. Motors of the open type already in place in locations where dust conditions are severe should be enclosed in fire resistive enclosures, specifications for the construction of which your mutual insurance office will be glad to furnish.

**MOTOR CONTROL APPARATUS:** There is still a great deal of obsolete control apparatus in mills and elevators. Knife switches are not satisfactory means for controlling motors particularly with so many types of automatic control of excellent design now on the market at very reasonable prices. Control apparatus used for controlling motors driving machinery which is likely to choke, such as elevator legs, are required to be equipped with low voltage protection. This is embodied in the design of most of the modern controls as well as are adequate overload protective devices. Obsolete and inadequate control apparatus is responsible for a great deal of trouble with electric power installations and the only remedy is to replace it with equipment of the modern type.

**OVERLOAD PROTECTIVE DEVICES:** Overload protective devices are the safety valves of your electrical apparatus and wiring. Whether they are fuses or some form of magnetic or thermal device, they are intended to protect motors, control apparatus and wiring from overload and from damage should other troubles occur. Do not abuse them any more than you would tie down the safety valve of a steam boiler or the pop valve on a tank connected with an air compressor. A steam boiler or air compressor tank is built to stand a certain pressure just as a wire of a certain size is made to carry a certain amount of current. If a higher pressure is imposed on the boiler or tank, you can expect trouble. When a wire is asked to carry a greater amount of current than that for which it is approved, you can also expect trouble. Fuses or other overload protective devices if in proper condition prevent such trouble; in short, they are the pop valves or safety valves of your electrical installations.

**FUSES:** Do not bridge or plug them. If one blows, it is an indication of trouble. Replace the fuse with one of the same size, assuming it was of the correct size, and if it blows, look for trouble, or better, call in an electrician. Do not use a larger fuse or bridge or plug the old one and think you have your trouble solved. It is sure to pop up somewhere else where trouble of a more serious nature will be involved. Your insurance office may be able to help you in finding your trouble.

**OVERLOAD RELAYS:** These are overload protective devices now commonly used for the protection of motors against overload and are much more satisfactory than fuses as they permit overloads of a momentary character without tripping out. There are two general types, the magnetic and the thermal, the latter appearing to be more in favor. Relays of any type should be set to operate at 125% of the full load current rating of the motor or less. Care should be taken to see that the oil dashpots of magnetic relays are filled with oil of the proper kind. Ordinary lubricating oil is not satisfactory, a special oil furnished by the manufacturer being required. Keep the contacts of relays clean. Should a relay trip out it is an indication of overload or trouble just as with fuses. Do not block the handle of the starter back and think the trouble is solved, for such action will surely lead to a burned out motor or more serious consequences.

**WIRING:** Wiring properly installed in rigid iron conduit is safe and will last a lifetime. On the other hand, open wiring or conduit wiring improperly installed is continually in need of attention. It is poor economy to attempt to overhaul old open wiring. Old open wiring should be reinstalled in conduit, and in doing this the services of a competent electrician should be secured. Don't depend on a low price workman to do such work as his mistakes



This motor burned out because of the accumulation of dirt and dust.



will undoubtedly prove very expensive in the end. Pending rewiring, open wiring should be kept properly supported on insulating supports, kept out of contact with piping or other metallic objects or construction and protected from mechanical injury.

**GROUNDING:** It is important that all motor frames, starter cases, conduit, and switch and fuse cabinets be properly grounded. In event of a ground or fault in the equipment, this grounding protects the workmen from receiving serious shocks when attempting to operate starters or when they touch any of this equipment. See that ground and bond wires are always connected. Also see that the ground on the entrance conduit on the outside of the building is in good condition as this protection is your assurance that lightning will not enter the building over the service wires.

## The Truck Traffic Menace

By EWM

The scope of the Transportation commission in surveying the rail situation should include buses, trucks, pipe lines and all other public carriers. That there is justification for such a commission and a marked need for what it may hope to accomplish is manifest on every hard road in the country.

Most states have a law that restricts the overall width of motor vehicles to 96 inches. The oil companies that use these huge highway trains build their overall widths to 94½ inches.

Long truck trains, eight ft. wide, rolling down their half of an 18 ft. pavement, at 40 miles per hour, do not give the average motorist much room to pass. Further, when they pass a motorist they are very likely to force him off the pavement.

Oil trucks are not the only offenders. What is true of them is true also of similar giants working at inter-city transportation of merchandise. Night travel on trunk-line highways reveal the number of such vehicles. Gleaming lights in many sections look almost like an endless train, moving constantly to decrease railroad revenue.

Railroads are in crying need. Menaced by the labor unions on one side, the Interstate Commerce Commission on another, seeking to keep up their equipment to fill the demands of shippers, and suffering the loss of traffic to trucks and barge lines, many have been forced to accept loans from the R. F. C. and continue to worry about how they are ever going to pay it back.

Railroad stocks have tumbled with the loss of dividends, and have been further pushed downward by necessary borrowings.

It is a sad picture for the railroads, and grain and feed shippers are naturally sympathetic. But they have a more selfish concern in the welfare of the roads.

In border lands between producing and consuming territory trucks have set themselves up as moving stores. Driving into the producing territory they pick up loads of commodities. Returning with it to consuming territories they peddle out their loads. The grain and feed dealer is eliminated at both ends. His heavy investment in plant and equipment is left to stand idle.

This border line in which the trucks operate is widening until the country is becoming literally all border line territory with the strictly consuming and producing territories, dependent upon rail transportation, almost eliminated. A constantly increasing number of grain and feed dealers are affected.

Terminal elevators are also affected, for long hauls of grain affect their storage business. Brokers and commission merchants are troubled by the cross country hauling, since it reduces the volume of cross country, station to station movement of carloads which they handle.

So the grain and feed industry is solidly behind the railroads in their battle for equal rights. It is as much concerned as the banking and insurance interest.

## Decision of Interest to Code Drafters

The N. I. R. A. contains nothing repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Indeed the N. I. R. A. contains a clause that the codes approved by the President "shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices."

It happens that Act No. 11 of the Louisiana legislature of 1915 copies the language of the United States Sherman Act; and the Court of Appeal of Louisiana in a decision rendered June 29, 1933, gave thoro consideration to its effect upon a code prepared by the retail lumber dealers of three parishes.

The code was an agreement between a majority of the retail lumber dealers doing business in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, whereby the Lumber Exchange, Inc., was created for the alleged purpose of making "it possible for the general public and for all persons interested in the purchase or sale of lumber in the New Orleans territory to have a convenient and reliable source of information regarding the prices asked by the Member and the Dealers for Lumber, sold in said New Orleans territory."

It was provided that a board room should be established in the exchange, where, on blackboards provided for that purpose, there would be posted "the name of the member and the names of the dealers, and, in appropriate designated spaces, the respective prices asked by the member and by the several dealers for each item or description of lumber, on sale by the member or by the dealers or any of them in the New Orleans territory, according to the latest information supplied to the Exchange by the member and the dealers in accordance with the provisions of this contract, and of the substantially identical contracts between the exchange and the dealers."

Each of the parties to the contract was required to give full reports of all sales, as will be seen by the following provision: "The member shall mail to the manager copies of all invoices covering the sales of lumber in said territory, indicating thereon the time at which such orders were taken by the member, and said invoices shall cover all the deliveries made in the previous thirty days . . ."

The members were also required to inform the exchange of the prices which it was contemplated would be asked for lumber on hand for sale, and this information was to be posted on the blackboard. The prices could be changed at will, but "during the term of this agreement the member shall never sell lumber in the New Orleans territory except at the prices and according to the terms as to payment and delivery which it has caused to be posted on the board."

A penalty for the violation of the contract was provided by the assessment of \$15 upon each thousand feet of lumber sold in disregard of the agreement. The penalties collected in this manner were to be distributed pro rata to all the members of the exchange.

Under the contract the Orleans Lumber Co. became indebted to the Lumber Exchange, Inc., in the sum of \$967.44, assigned to Wolf & Co., who undertook to collect from the Orleans Lumber Co. by suit, but failed, the decision of the lower court against the exchange having been affirmed in favor of defendant Orleans Lumber Co.

**Judge Westerfield of the Court of Appeals said:** We find two federal cases where a plan or agreement very similar to the one under consideration here was condemned as an unlawful restraint of trade under the Sherman Act. We refer to *American Column & Lumber Co. v. United States*, 257 U. S. 377, 42 S. Ct. 114, 66 L. Ed. 284, 21 A. L. R. 1093; and *United States v. American Linseed Oil Co.*, 262 U. S. 371, 43 S. Ct. 607, 67 L. Ed. 1035. In the first cited case a scheme called "Open Competition Plan" was considered, which the court describes as "a system of co-operation among the members, consisting of the interchange of reports of sales, prices, production, and practices, and in meetings of the members for discussion, for the

avowed purpose of substituting 'co-operative competition' for 'cut-throat competition,' of keeping 'prices at reasonably stable and normal levels,' and of improving the 'human relations' among the members. But the purpose to agree upon prices or production was always disclaimed."

Without going into details concerning the plan under consideration in that case, we find that there, as here, members reported to the secretary, giving description of the sales made, copies of invoices, and they were required to post prices with the association. In condemning the practice, the court said that, while no specific agreement was made to restrict sales or fix prices, it was nevertheless true "that the fundamental purpose of the plan was to procure 'harmonious' individual action among a large number of naturally competing dealers with respect to the volume of production and prices."

In the last-cited case the resemblance to the plan in the instant case is very striking. There "a combination of large competing manufacturers and distributors of linseed oil, cake and meal, by means of subscriptions to a so-called exchange, conducted by a so-called bureau, whereby each subscriber was required to reveal intimate details of its affairs, and furnish a schedule of prices and terms, and adhere thereto, unless more onerous ones were obtained until prepared to give immediate notice of departure therefrom for relay by the bureau, and agreed to attend monthly meetings, and report matters of interest, and comply with all reasonable requirements of the bureau, and divulge no secrets," was held "to have necessary tendency to suppress competition, and unlawful under the Sherman Act." The court held, in a lengthy opinion, that this plan came within the ban of the statute.

The lumber dealers in the case before us, by requiring that the posted prices be maintained under heavy penalties, and by stipulating that all invoices and other data concerning sales should be posted with the exchange, must have had as their primary object the stabilization or fixing of price for the sale of their product. The effect of such an arrangement upon competition and its restraint upon trade, it seems to us, is obvious.

For the reasons assigned, the judgment appealed from is affirmed.—149 Southern Rep. 322.

## Minimum Price for Rice

Rice millers who met at Lake Charles, La., Aug. 18, agreed to pay a minimum price for rice for the coming season, and agreed to pay 10 cents per barrel into a merchandising fund to be expended by the A. A. A. for the disposition of the surplus. The agreement has been forwarded to Washington.

Production control will be handled under a separate agreement in which the growers would participate.

The farm price of rice must reach \$3 a barrel to be at pre-war parity, according to the A. A. A. This would be approximately 20 per cent above the market for the early rice just commencing to move.

## Codes—What to Do?

The question confronting every business man these days is Codes—the blanket code proposed by the national recovery administration for temporary purposes, and the specific code for his kind of business when one shall be adopted. What shall he do about it? For ourselves, we have signed and put into effect the blanket code, pending the adoption of a code for our own particular business. We have done this regardless of the fact that we do not believe the code scheme is sound or that it will result in a return of prosperity.

Our motives have been mixed; one of them is cowardice—fear of consequences should we not "go along" and disinclination to incur the expense and annoyance of fighting for what we believe to be right; another, and, perhaps, the controlling one, is the feeling that, whatever we may think about the recovery scheme, it certainly cannot succeed unless everybody co-operates and we would not take the chance of contributing to its failure, should there happen to be any merit in it.

As a charitable undertaking the Roosevelt scheme would be logical and might commend itself; as an economic measure for bringing about prosperity we can see nothing in it.—*Traffic World*.



## Grain Carriers

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending Aug. 5 totaled 29,529 cars, against 37,232 cars a year ago.

The Columbia Boat & Barge Line has engaged in transportation of wheat from points on the Columbia River to Portland, Ore., at \$1.60 per ton.

**Churchill, Man.**—The grain movement is expected to be on in earnest from this port in August, 20 ships being expected to take out more than 5,000,000 bus. of wheat. Last season 10 boats took 2,736,000 bus.

**On damaged grain unfit for human consumption** a rate has been made, effective Aug. 31, by the C. & E. I. from Chicago to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus 9c, to Toledo, Fostoria, Seymour, Ind., 8c, and to Terre Haute, 7c per 100 lbs.

**Longview, Wash.**—The Port of Longview Commissioners have authorized John F. McCarthy, their attorney, to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in preparing a rate case to put before the Interstate Commerce Commission, should Seattle and Tacoma take action to have the existing differential set aside.

So far this year applications have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the abandonment of 1,100 miles of branch lines, and scarcely a week goes by which does not see action on several such projects. The N. & W. has applied for permission to abandon a line in West Virginia that pays \$68,000 annually in taxes. Abandonment is opposed by the counties traversed by the line having an issue of highway bonds outstanding, to meet which they need the railway taxes.

**A reduction** in the intrastate rates of freight on grain, grain products thruout the entire state has been requested of the state board of railroad commissioners by the North Dakota Mill & Elevator Ass'n, North Dakota Terminal Ass'n, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Interstate Seed & Grain Co., Magill & Co. and the Fargo Mill Co. The petition asks for single line and joint line rates, without additional charge over the single line basis for a joint line haul. It also requests rates for North Dakota as favorable as the interior scale applied to Minnesota and for a transit free privilege on at least two stops.

## Hoch-Smith Grain

The Hoch-Smith proceeding still drags out its interminable length at Chicago. John Kuhn, traffic commissioner of the Omaha Grain Exchange, told of the price relationship between Omaha and Kansas City on corn.

Freeman Bradford, representing the Sioux City Grain Exchange, approved the rate break principle adopted by the Commission.

W. C. McMichael of the Horner Mill & Elevator Co., Lawrenceville, Ill., said rates from that point were out of line compared with Olney, Ill., and Vincennes, Ind. F. J. Dorney and J. G. Shucker complained against the rates from Allendale and Mt. Carmel, Ill.

H. H. Dewey, told of the Peoria rate situation.

Otto Mortensen, traffic mgr. of the Cargill Grain Co., supported a proposal to extend the rate applicable to Chicago and Manitowoc, Wis., to Green Bay, Wis., and Duluth. On a movement from Omaha to Duluth, he held, transit should be allowed at Minneapolis, and he generally favored granting transit over all reasonably direct routes. Mr. Mortensen's request for rates to Green Bay, from Omaha, no higher than applied to Manitowoc, was seconded by Frank B. Townsend, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, who introduced numerous mile-

age exhibits in justification. He was particularly insistent that the Green Bay rates should apply via Minneapolis, with transit, and contended for a general adjustment from the Missouri River markets to west-bank lake Michigan ports, applying via Minneapolis.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 17000, part 10, has been discontinued by the Commission, not being authorized lawfully to require a general uniform readjustment of the freight rates on hay in the western district.

No. 25567, Springfield Seed Co. v. O. S. L. By division 3. Dismissed. Rate, red clover seed, carloads, Parma, Ida., to Springfield, Mo., not unreasonable.

No. 25770, Armour & Co. v. C. St. P. M. & O. By Examiner Carl A. Schlager. Dismissal proposed. Rate, semi-solid condensed buttermilk poultry feed, Duluth, Minn., to Hutchinson, Kan., not unreasonable.

No. 23756, Albers Brothers Milling Co. v. S. P. By division 3. Dismissed. Applicable rates determined, grain, Hill City, Ida., milled at Oakland, Calif., and the products forwarded with other commodities to El Centro, Los Angeles, and Wingfoot Station, Calif. Like determination made on like traffic, Buhl, Ida., to Wingfoot Station. Undercharges found to be outstanding.

No. 25054, Standard Soya Bean Mills v. C. B. & Q. By the Commission. Findings in former report, 192 I. C. C. 352, which dealt with rates on soya beans, points in Illinois on the Wabash and Illinois Central to Centerville, Ia., modified, the Commission now finding that the rates charged were not unreasonable but that the present combination rates to Centerville from points in the producing territory in Illinois on the Wabash and Illinois Central are and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent they exceed or may exceed corresponding class C rates. A further finding is that the rates to Centerville are and for the future will be unduly prejudicial to the complainant to the extent that the differences between such rates and single-line rates from the same origins to destinations in Iowa on beans milled in transit at Decatur, Peoria, Chicago or Taylorville, Ill., are or may be any greater than the differences between the class C rates between the same points. Former orders set aside. New rates are to be effective not later than November 9.

No. 22690, Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co. v. A. & S. By division 3. Rates, flaxseed, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming to Fredonia, Kan. Rates on flaxseed, points in Oklahoma to Fredonia, there crushed in transit and shipped beyond as linseed cake or meal, to points in Kansas and Missouri, held unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 112 per cent of the rates on wheat prescribed in Oklahoma Corporation Commission v. A. & S., 101 I. C. C. 116; from Jefferson City, Mo., to Fredonia, products shipped to destinations in Kansas, 30.5 cents; on flaxseed from Atkinson, Neb., to Fredonia, there crushed in transit and shipped beyond as linseed meal or cake to Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., 66 and 73 cents, respectively; and on flaxseed from Valentine, Gordon, and Chadron, Neb., and Van Tassell, Wyo., to Fredonia, there crushed in transit and shipped beyond as linseed meal or cake to Little Rock, Ark., Fort Worth and Houston, 60, 60, 62 and 71 cents, respectively, to Little Rock, 69, 69, 71 and 80 cents, respectively, to Fort Worth, and 75.5, 75.5, 78 and 87 cents, respectively, to Houston. Reparation awarded.

## Nebraska Pool Bankrupt

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed Aug. 21 by the Midwest Grain Marketing Ass'n, having headquarters at Omaha, Neb., thus bringing to a close the strongest of the pools, which after an ambitious beginning has been moribund for years.

Promoters thrived on the \$10 paid by each farmer for membership. Under the spell of Non-Partisan League solicitors imported from North Dakota, 10,000 farmers signed up very soon. Before the campaign ended 15,000 had joined.

Soon the wheat growers learned that members received no more for their wheat than non-members, while having to support the organization. Also it was discovered that the pool could not get control of all the wheat and enforce a monopoly price as promised. One-half the farmers refused to join and those who had signed dropped out. The racketeers are now looking elsewhere for buyers of blue sky.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code:** Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4¼x6 inches. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 8th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

**A. E. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code:** For cable grains, \$75.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Cannery Ass'n. Size 6¼x8½ inches, 350 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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## The Grain Trading Code

The establishment of a maximum amount by which the price of a commodity is permitted to rise or decline in a single day is by no means an innovation. In the cotton market the rule has been for years that quotations may not be bid up or down more than 200 points in one session, and similar limitations have been established in the markets for many of the lesser commodities. Such a limitation does not prevent the orderly marking up or down of prices, but it does prevent hysterical sessions.

The limitation on the size of an individual's operations is perhaps less defensible, but there can be little question that higher margins are urgently needed. . . . Margins should certainly be large enough so that a trader cannot be wiped out by a single day's price fluctuation.

It is to be hoped that when this code is established the emergency ruling agreed on, namely, that wheat must not be permitted to fall below last Thursday's closing prices—will be rescinded. No one wants to see a repetition of the frenzied declines of a week ago; on the other hand, if we are to have speculative markets at all they should be two-way markets, not markets that can go up but not down.—New York Herald Tribune.

## A New Way to Run a Railroad

The business of Joseph Schonthal Co. of Columbus, O., is junking railroads. When its W. G. Bell negotiated for and bought the 40 miles of Toledo & Western railroad from the Wabash, grain dealers, coal dealers, lumber yards, and industries along the T. & W. lines were presented with a problem. Left without transportation these dealers might as well close up.

The plea of industries along part of the line has had its effect and temporarily at least the line is being kept open. It runs from Allen Junction in Ohio to Morenci, Mich., and there is another branch running to Pioneer, O.

The railroad's name has been changed from Toledo & Western to Ohio & Morenci. At present it is being operated with six employees. Two of these are agents, one at each end of the line. Four are trainmen. A gasoline donkey engine is used to pull and switch cars.

The engine and crew go out only when a switch is necessary, or a car is loaded. It doesn't run the entire line every day. When available freight has been hauled the crew goes out and works on the track and right-of-way.

Arrangements are being negotiated for rates to operate in conjunction with the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

## Michigan's Lady Elevator Operator

Lady operators of grain elevators are by no means unknown. Nearly every grain dealer can recall one or two, such as the Ohio girl operator of a farmers' elevator, who after a few promising years on her way to a successful business career, sacrificed all for love and married a competitor from a nearby town.

There was a similar case in Illinois except that the young lady switched her career to the life of a doctor's wife. Another case in Iowa where the engaging personality of a second man led to the altar and a change in management.

Perhaps that is why the case of Mrs. M. H. Metheney, operator and principal owner of the Lapeer Grain Co., Lapeer, Mich., attracts so much favorable and admiring comment, and so much respect on the part of competitors. Mrs. Metheney is not the only lady operator of a Michigan elevator, but she is outstanding in that she has reached her station entirely thru her own efforts. For 18 years she acted as bookkeeper for Geo. H. Churchill, former owner of the properties. More and more responsibility was thrust upon her as she demonstrated executive ability, until during the last eight of those years she was virtually manager.

Naturally a woman of initiative she proposed to do something about the marked trend toward feeding as Lapeer county farmers drifted to dairy cows and poultry to supply the ever increasing demands of thriving Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and other nearby cities. Promptly she began to study extension courses in animal husbandry, and poultry, until she had familiarized herself with the offerings of a number of the state colleges.



Mrs. M. H. Metheney, Lapeer, Mich., Mgr. Lapeer Grain Co.

The study of animal husbandry was coincident with the extension of the elevator interests into feed. Under her urging Mr. Churchill assumed local stocking and selling of a leading brand of commercial feeds. By 1930 her sales effort had turned this into an annual volume of 43 carloads.

About this time the Lapeer Grain Co. began to manufacture in volume its own line of "Quality" feeds for poultry, and spread its efforts thruout the county by employing a salesman to consult with farmers and win their orders. Trucks were made available for delivery of lots of two or more tons.

M. D. Chance, the salesman employed, had gone thru Michigan State College, specializing in poultry. Familiar with the methods of raising poultry and with poultry troubles, he was soon in demand as an efficient service man, helping farmers correct their feeding troubles. This faculty won respect and confidence for his opinions and for his company, and enabled him to turn in a surprising number of orders.

When Mr. Churchill succumbed to a heart attack and fell dead in the office on Dec. 24, 1931, it was a sad Christmas for Mrs. Metheney, for Mr. Chance, and for the long employed elevator man, William Surtees. But with her customary disposition toward action it did not take Mrs. Metheney long to see the course before her. Following a brief meeting in the office of the elevator she incorporated the Lapeer Grain Co. for \$20,000, turned \$2,000 worth of the stock over to Salesman Chance, an equal amount to Elevatorman Surtees, and took \$9,000 worth herself.

Except for the loss of Mr. Churchill the Lapeer Grain Co. has continued since as it did before, building an ever increasing trade in grain, wool, coal, beans, cement, feed ingredients, commercial feeds, and the company's own brand of "Quality" chick starter, grower, and laying mashes and scratch feeds. The feed business has been extended until it covers the county and regular delivery trips are routed to dairy and poultry farmers.

Mrs. Metheney has to be seen in action to be really appreciated. About five feet four in height, with a firm chin, blue eyes, and light brown hair, she is a veritable bundle of energy, able to conduct an even tempered telephone lesson in poultry feeding to a distracted customer, while she counts change for another customer at the same time. When man-power at the elevator is rushed with Saturday afternoon trade she proves herself just as capable of sacking a hundred pounds of corn, weighing it, and wheeling it out to the loading platform, as any man about the place. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for a thriving trade, and for the elevator's reputation for prompt and dependable service.

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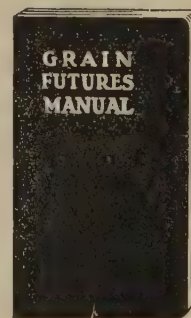
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# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Pasadena, Cal.—The former Pasadena Milling Co.'s building, of recent years used by an auto company, burned July 30.

Porterville, Cal.—Damage to belts and piping at the feed plant of the Porterville Poultry Ass'n, caused by a dust explosion in the afternoon of Aug. 3, was estimated at about \$75. One of the men, who was blown thru the double doors by the explosion, jumped to his feet and closed the doors to prevent a draft, another employe threw off the electric switch that operates the machines, while four men grabbed fire extinguishers and began to work on the flames that had attacked the rafters. The blaze was under control before the firemen arrived.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Max Vault and his brother Arthur severed their connection with the California Milling Corp. on June 1 and have organized a new corporation under the title of the V-O Milling Co., to enter the grain and feed business here. Their new plant on Calada St., now under construction by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., will consist of headhouse and grain storage tanks with a capacity of 250,000 bus., a five-story feed mill, 40x60 feet, about 40,000 square feet of warehouse, one story high, loading dock and office. The plant includes a complete feed mill, operated by electric power. Feb. 1, 1934, is the date set for completion.

## CANADA

New Westminster, B. C.—The Searle Grain Co., of Winnipeg, Man., has leased the Fraser River Elevator here for a period of three years, starting Aug. 1. The capacity of the elevator is 700,000 bus.

Ft. William, Ont.—Donald A. McGregor, deputy grain inspector, Board of Grain Commissioners, died after an illness of over three months, on July 30, at the age of 51 years. His widow survives him.

Morrisburg, Ont.—A severe electrical storm struck this town on Aug. 1, the heaviest damage being done at the plant of the Morrisburg Feed & Produce Co., which was burned after being struck by lightning; loss, \$25,000; partly insured.

Calgary, Alta.—George Hill, for the past 44 years connected with the government grain department and since 1925 appeal inspector, received notice on Aug. 7 that he had been superannuated. When the Government took over the weighing of grain, Mr. Hill was appointed weighmaster at Ft. William, Ont. Later, owing to ill-health, he was transferred to Calgary, being in charge of inspection in this division.

Winnipeg, Man.—Six writs, with total claims of \$515,998, have been filed in the Court of King's Bench here against E. A. Crawford, grain operator, formerly of New Orleans and Florida and later of New York, who failed recently. The creditors and the amounts of their claims are as follows: Norris Grain Co., \$337,298; North Star Grain Co., \$20,816; J. F. Bache & Co., \$19,742; E. F. Hutton & Co., \$34,662; John F. Clarke & Co., \$58,101, and John Melady & Co., \$45,317. It is alleged that the plaintiffs were all employed by Crawford to buy and sell grain, each believing that it was his exclusive broker.

Victoria, B. C.—The city council has given tentative approval of the leasing of the Panama Pacific Grain Terminal, Ltd., elevator at Ogden Point to the Alberta Wheat Pool for another two years, at \$32,500 a year, the city to receive all rents.

Winnipeg, Man.—On Aug. 15 the directors of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, after careful consideration as to what action, if any, should be taken to counteract the effect on wheat prices here of abnormal market conditions in Chicago, decided to fix a minimum price at which grains can be sold on this market, as follows: October wheat, 70% to ¾; December, 71% to ¾; May, 76% to ¾. On the same date the Grain Exchange gave official notice that all trades in daily and weekly bids and offers or indemnities had been cancelled and the money paid was to be refunded to the buyer or seller, and that there would be no further trading in indemnities until further notice.

## COLORADO

Berthoud, Colo.—The Farmers Flour Mills, closed for several months, may resume manufacturing flour at an early date, it is reported.

Trinidad, Colo.—The Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co., whose headquarters have been in this city since its founding, 17 years ago, has announced its intention of moving headquarters to Denver by Sept. 1. The reason given for this move is to get nearer to the source of supply.

Dailey, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator burned July 24, fire being caused by ignition of acetylene gas escaping from broken copper tubing to hot bulb of semi-diesel engine. Between 1,500 and 2,000 bus. of wheat burned also, the small amount of grain in the elevator being due to the fact that just the week before a severe hail storm had struck this section. Nothing was saved except the scale and day books. Building was insured for about \$5,000; grain was also insured.

## ILLINOIS

Panola, Ill.—The El Paso Elevator Co. has just installed a new truck lift at its elevator here.

Decatur, Ill.—On Aug. 4 fire of undetermined origin damaged 200 jute bags of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co.

Meadows, Ill.—We have painted all three of our elevators and office with aluminum paint.—Meadows Grain & Coal Co.

Havana, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been sold to the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Willeys (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—We have covered our elevator here with iron.—Stonington Elevator Co., Otto F. Young, mgr.

Alexander, Ill.—W. A. Kinnett has added to his elevator equipment a McMillin Style "E" Crane Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Dallas City, Ill.—It was reported late in July that the Mississippi Grain & Barge Co. would open its grain loading plant here soon (for loading barges), from which grain will be shipped to New Orleans for export. Work on the landing was started July 27.

Stonington, Ill.—We have recently installed a Weaver Truck Dump in each of our elevators here.—Stonington Elevator Co., Otto F. Young, mgr.

Owaneco, Ill.—One of the two elevators here caught fire on the morning of Aug. 1, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

German Valley, Ill.—The German Valley Farmers Grain Co. has installed in its driveway a McMillin Style "B" Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Peoria, Ill.—Peoria Wheat Products, incorporated; capital stock, 15,000 shares of par value and 35,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: N. D. Dugan, William Schelm and R. L. Tweddale; to manufacture and distribute flour.

Cornell, Ill.—J. I. McVay, a farmer near here, suffered a broken and badly lacerated arm, on Aug. 2, while working on his farm, when his hand became caught in a chain on a grain elevator. He was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Foosland, Ill.—The Foosland Farmers Grain Co. has taken down its old elevator, across from the Wabash station, and will use the lumber in building a new elevator at McNulta (Bellflower p. o.), Ill., where its house burned late in July. The company has another, newer elevator here.

Martinsville, Ill.—The Shawver Coal Co. started the erection of an elevator here on Aug. 16, to be 48x54 feet, and to be equipped with new machinery and motors. It will house the company's cleaning and grinding departments. Some coal unloading machinery will also be installed by the company.

Griswold, Ill.—Eugene Kiley, who has been acting manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here on temporary appointment since the resignation of Hugh Hamilton last spring, has been appointed manager. The company received a satisfactory settlement from the bonding company covering its recent loss.

Franklin Grove, Ill.—W. M. Herbst's elevator was entered by thieves recently, over the weekend, who gained entrance by prying a screen off an office window and then forcing the lower sash. No money had been left in the office Saturday night, and all the night prowlers got for their trouble was the radio, altho they ransacked all drawers and desks.

Springfield, Ill.—Circuit Judge Stone has upheld the constitutionality of the Illinois 2% sales tax law. He dismissed for want of equity a bill for an injunction to restrain collection of the tax, filed by a Springfield furniture merchant, and sustained the state's demurrer. Jesse R. Brown, attorney for the Council of Illinois Merchants, will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

McNulta (Bellflower p. o.), Ill.—The Foosland Farmers Grain Co. is replacing its elevator at this point that burned last month (as reported in the Journals last number). Lumber from an elevator owned by the company at Foosland (3½ miles from here), which it has just taken down, will be used in the construction of the new one here. The company has another elevator at Foosland.

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Cambridge, Ill.—The Henry County Grain Dealers Ass'n was formed here on July 27, when about 25 dealers, including a few from surrounding counties, met and effected a permanent organization. Frank Guild, of Geneseo, is pres.; I. R. Titus, of Woodhull, vice-pres.; Walter Powers, of Cambridge, sec'y, and Ross Wakey, of Osco, treas. Storage of grain has been discontinued in compliance with the national grain dealers code. Each day's receipts will be sold at the close of the market on that day.

Springfield, Ill.—Under the provisions of the new Business Corporation Act of Illinois, that became effective July 13, all corporations must designate a registered office and pay the Sec'y of State a fee for filing register's name and address. Of course, this information could be filed with the annual filing of corporation reports of names and addresses of officers and this would also facilitate the Sec'y of State's office in finding all information needed about any corporation on a single sheet. But, it would deprive the politicians of an extra filing fee.

Peoria, Ill.—Construction of the Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts distillery and elevator, previously mentioned in the Journals, is to begin as soon as possible after Sept. 1. The plant will produce 750 barrels of alcohol and 1,000 barrels of whiskey per day, also 150 tons of distillers' grains. The elevator will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. of grain and be so arranged that additional storage may be built later. Construction of the entire plant will be of brick, concrete and steel. William E. Hull is the local representative of the company. Equipment, such as stills, driers, handling machinery, tanks, grinders, etc., is being bot separately. In charge of buying equipment is H. F. Wilkie, Hiram Walker Co., Walkerville, Ont.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The resignation is announced of D. W. McMillen as pres. of Allied Mills, Inc., feed manufacturers, effective Aug. 1. Mr. McMillen was formerly head of the McMillen Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., one of the firms merged in Allied Mills.

Offices of the Board of Review and general field headquarters of federal grain supervision have been removed to the 11th floor of the large new post office building. For the inspection of grain a better light is desirable, and the reviewers hope to have offices in the northeast corner of the tower soon to be completed.

A banquet was given at the Standard Club, Aug. 9, in honor of Fred T. Bascom, wheat specialist for the Bartlett Frazier Co., who has retired and sold his membership in the Board of Trade, which he has held since 1905. His connection with the Bartlett Frazier Co. dates back 40 years, and for 25 years he has had charge of the company's cash wheat department. Mr. Bascom is one of the best known in his line to the trade.

By direction of the margin com'te of the Board of Trade Clearing Corp., effective Aug. 15, the clearing house margin requirements were increased to 5c per bu. on wheat, 4c per bu. on corn, 3c per bu. on oats, 5c per bu. on rye, 5c per bu. on barley. On wheat, corn and oats the above rates will apply on lines up to 6,000,000 bu. and on rye and barley on lines up to 3,000,000 bu. Above these amounts the rate will increase by 1½c per bu. for each additional 2,500,000 bu. of net open interest or part thereof.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: David W. Moffat, of Monmouth, Ill.; James C. Bradford, of Nashville, Tenn.; Henry A. Peckham, Wm. J. Ehrlich and Leopold Spingarn, of New York City; Rudolph J. Petsch, Bernard J. Kavanagh, Chas. R. Esson, Vincent C. Conlan, of Chicago. Memberships transferred: John R. Murray, Geo. W. Dixon, Ransom N. Kalbfleisch, William P. Stewart, Estate of Alonzo B. Lord, Henry S. Faust, Wm. J. Neale, Bruce B. Brady, Wm. F. Kane, B. A. Mattingly, Chas. C. Chaffee, Jr., Louis V. Sterling, Harry Chirlstein, Lloyd W. Georgeson, Frank Lukes, Hugo Bachenhelmer, James T. Bryan, W. S. Agar, Jr., Andrew A. Sugg, Carl W. Gerstenberg, Estate of James J. Henderson, Estate of Francis J. Phelan. Application for re-instatement of Lewis E. McAtee, suspended June 19, and Mort Suchard, suspended last December, were heard by the directors Aug. 1, and the latter has been re-instated. Sam Finney has also been re-instated.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000, which is a decrease of \$2,000 from recent high prices.

#### INDIANA

Ridgeville, Ind.—The name of the Snapp Grain Co. has been changed to the Ridgeville Grain Co., Inc.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Fire starting in a grain bin at the plant of Allied Mills, Inc., on Aug. 9, caused a loss of \$200.

Sweetser, Ind.—A. B. Martin Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Style "B" Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Gosport, Ind.—A new hammer mill and corn sheller have been installed by Waggener & Son, who have made other improvements at their plant.

Columbus, Ind.—Williard-Folk & Sons have added to their elevator equipment a McMillin Style "B" Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Syracuse Feed Mill closed temporarily after Aug. 12 for repairs and installation of new grinding and mixing equipment.

Bainbridge, Ind.—James Thomas Miller, treas. of the Miller Grain Co., died at his home here July 27, at the age of 70 years. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

The application of the income tax law to grain dealers and farmers is explained under Asked-Answered by the legal department of the Gross Income Tax Division.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A building permit has been granted to the Evans Milling Co. to erect 10 concrete grain tanks, 20 feet in diameter and 95 feet high. Wm. P. Junglaus is contractor for construction and O. A. Tislow is architect.

New Marion, Ind.—John Heitz's flour mill and sawmill burned at 3 a. m., Aug. 16; loss, \$10,000; no insurance on building, equipment or stock. A hammer mill was in the building also. For years the plant was known as the old Strickland Mill.

New Albany, Ind.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by Grover C. Fleming, pres. of the Zabel Milling Co. (which operated a 40,000-bu. elevator and a flour mill) for a number of years previous to the destruction of the plant by fire. Assets are listed at \$400 and liabilities at \$25,390.

Ottwell, Ind.—A tornado, local in extent, did much damage to this town on Aug. 11, among the buildings most severely damaged being that of the Ottwell Milling Co., which was unroofed, the upper part demolished together with the machinery, and the north wall blown out. Damage to the mill estimated at \$10,000. Towns nearby had no storm.

#### IOWA

Sutherland, Ia.—C. H. Olhausen, who has operated a hammer mill in Odebolt for four years, is moving it to this point.

Persia, Ia.—The Bowles Grain Co. has completed its 40,000-bu. elevator which replaces an old one, as reported in the June 14 Journals.

Renwick, Ia.—H. D. Black, formerly manager for the J. B. Adams Grain Co., at Nemaha, has been appointed manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s local elevator.

Lewis, Ia.—The Lewis Mill & Elvtr. was broken into during the night of July 31 and an adding machine stolen. The safe was raided but nothing of value taken.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp., headquarters Chicago, opened an office in this city early this month, in the Des Moines Bldg., with C. F. Kohl as manager.

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Dallas Center, Ia.—O. S. Reiste, manager of the Dallas Center Mill Co., is equipping the mill with machinery for making flour, which will be manufactured early in September.

Joice, Ia.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. has sold its local elevator to P. J. Fiblestad, manager for the past three years. Mr. Fiblestad's son, Vernon, will assist him in the business.

Greene, Ia.—The interior of E. L. Bruce & Son's feed mill was gutted by fire that broke out at 10:45 p. m., Aug. 2; loss, several thousand dollars; about 500 bus. of corn and oats was destroyed.

Webster City, Ia.—V. S. Gordon, manager of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elevator at Duncombe, Ia., has been transferred to the company's elevator here, succeeding Kenneth Ormund as manager.

Nemaha, Ia.—The J. B. Adams Grain Co. [of Omaha, Neb.], which has operated the Hakes Elvtr. plant here for the last three years, has been succeeded by A. E. Froning, of Parkersburg, Ia.—J. B. Adams.

Winterset, Ia.—The M. Young Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 1, who got thru a rear window and pried and chiseled their way thru the vault door and took some cash and a few bonds.

Lake Park, Ia.—Shortly after the noon hour on Aug. 2 the John E. Greig elevator was discovered to be one fire in the motor room at the top of the structure. A 7-h.p. motor was destroyed and some damage done by water and chemicals.

Duncombe, Ia.—Harold Holm has been appointed manager of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding V. S. Gordon, who has been transferred by the company to Webster City, Ia., as manager of the elevator there.

Dewar, Ia.—The elevator here went into the hands of a receiver after my father's death, so I bot the Adams Feed Mill at Decorah [as reported in the Journals last number], and am going to manufacture commercial feed at that place.—Chas. G. Follett.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Ft. Dodge Distributing Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Donald and Minnie Maxwell; to deal in livestock and poultry feeds and supplies, flour, salt and beverages, and to conduct a general wholesale and retail mercantile business.

Onawa, Ia.—Grain dealers and elevator men of three counties, Woodbury, Monona and Harrison, met here recently and appointed com'tes to prepare plans for the permanent organization of the industry, to co-operate with the N. R. A. program. F. G. Oliver, of this city, was appointed temporary sec'y.

Titonka, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at this place suffered damage recently thru faulty foundations in the old building. The old elevator is being wrecked completely and the T. E. Ibberson Co. will erect at once a new 40,000-bu. elevator, driveway and office building. Work has already been started.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Fred W. Zook, employed at the Penick & Ford plant for the past six years, died at St. Luke's Hospital Aug. 9, from burns received the previous week when a starting motor exploded in the feed grinding house. Half of his body was said to have been burned. His widow and two children survive.—Art Torkelson.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Grain dealers from six southwestern Iowa counties, including Shelby, Crawford, Monona, Woodbury, Harrison and Pottawattamie counties, met here, to the number of 75, in the Public Library auditorium, after having dinner at the Valley Cafe, on the evening of Aug. 9, and passed on a code for their industry.

Sac City, Ia.—The Fraser-Smith Co. has opened an office in this city, with George O. Strom as manager. Mr. Strom will solicit business for the company's Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Cedar Rapids offices. He has a large acquaintance in the Milwaukee territory and his many friends will be glad to see him with this well known firm.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Livestock & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that was struck by lightning and practically ruined by the ensuing fire recently, as reported in the July 26 Journals, is being taken down to the foundations and a new elevator will be erected on the site. Such lumber and machinery as is fit for use will be salvaged and used later. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.



Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A sectional meeting was called by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n of eastern Iowa grain dealers, who met to the number of 75 in this city on Aug. 8, to consider a code to be adopted by the trade.

Stout, Ia.—M. H. Tjaden, who is disposing of his general store business at Bradford, Ia., contemplates entering the grain, livestock and coal business here. He has been negotiating with the Farmers Elevator Co. with a view to buying (or leasing with the privilege of buying) its property, and failing in this, he will build an elevator here on the railroad right-of-way, where the old Independent Grain Co.'s elevator formerly stood. Mr. Tjaden was at one time engaged in the grain and livestock business at Wellsburg, Ia.

## KANSAS

Hardtner, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has dissolved business. B. A. Parsons was manager of the elevator.

Emmett, Kan.—A new belt has been installed and repairs made to the dump at the Emmett Elevator. Co's elevator, the Ernest Engineering Co. doing the work.

Munden, Kan.—William Blecha and Jerry Dejmál, who about a year ago bot the west elevator here, have now purchased the east elevator from Stanley Houdek. These are the only elevators at this point.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co.'s local elevator was slightly damaged, during the second week of August, when the upper part of the headhouse caught fire. Firemen were successful in confining the flames.

Solomon Rapids, Kan.—D. H. Thierolf, a pioneer grain dealer and partner in the Johnson-Thierolf Merc. Co., died at his home here quite unexpectedly recently, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Thierolf was well known to the Kansas City grain trade.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that the local office of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of Kansas City, will be closed soon, and W. H. Smith, manager, will return to Kansas City. Membership in the Hutchinson Board of Trade will be maintained.

McPherson, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co., of Moundridge, has bot the Snyder Food Co.'s plant here, which it will put into operation Sept. 1, continuing Howard Snyder as manager of this unit. Breakfast cereals and prepared flours will be manufactured as before.

Soldier, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator, burned at 10:30 p. m., July 31, fire originating in the cob room; loss partly covered by insurance. The elevator contained 3,500 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of popcorn. It is reported as doubtful whether the house will be rebuilt.

Durham, Kan.—Adam Youk, of this city, passed away July 14, at the McPherson Hospital, death being caused by a complication of stomach and intestinal ailments. Mr. Youk was one of Durham's leading citizens, well known in business circles and a leader in the community, and his loss will be felt keenly by all who knew him. His judgment was good and his advice was sought on many important affairs and he was always glad to help those willing to be helped; a man truly respected by all who knew him. Mr. Youk owned and operated the Durham Grain Co., was vice-pres. of the Durham State Bank, was an extensive cattle feeder, a dealer in hardware and farm implements on a large scale and an important man in the community in many ways. He was born at Eckheim, Russia, Apr. 17, 1868, and immigrated into this country at the age of 10 years. He first lived in the locality of Russell, Kan. After six years at that place he came to Marion County to live on a farm near Durham. On Dec. 26, 1889, he was united in marriage to Catherine Margaretha Karst, of Hillsboro, Kan. Mr. Youk leaves to mourn his death his widow; two sons, Henry and Jack, of Durham, and three daughters, Mrs. Martha Bryan, of Pratt; Miss Eva, of McPherson, and Mrs. Alvina Pinverd, of Hutchinson.

Satanta, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the L. H. Pettit Grain Co. recently.

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for the construction of additional concrete storage bins, having a capacity of 160,000 bus., three of them to be 27 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, with interstices bins. The new bins will be just west of the present concrete elevator, and will be completed before the middle of September.

Winchester, Kan.—The equipment of the 10,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Winchester Elevator & Milling Co. by the Ernest Engineering Co. (as reported in the Journals last number) includes a 10-ton truck scale, 6-bu. automatic scale, hammer mill, grinder, truck dump, sheller and cleaner, motors and necessary equipment to make it up to date. It will be a studded, metal-covered elevator, for grinding, with 50-foot metal-covered warehouse attached, and to be completed in time for the corn harvest.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

H. B. Godfrey, vice-pres. of Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, is an applicant for membership in the chamber of commerce.—R. C. N.

Stocks of red winter garlicky wheat in Baltimore elevators now amount to 1,400,000 bus., with a considerable portion owned by country shippers who are holding for higher prices.—R. C. N.

Pres. E. H. Beer, of the chamber of commerce, has been appointed a member of the mayor's citizens' committee of 33 to arrange the program for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n, Oct. 18-21.—R. C. N.

George E. Morrison, member of the chamber of commerce, and head of Geo. E. Morrison & Co., hay and grain distributors, delivered the memorial address at the annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Syracuse Aug. 18.—R. C. N.

Following their suspension from all privileges of membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce several weeks ago, Benjamin R. Buck and Harry F. Williams, trading as Delmarva Grain Co., were expelled on Aug. 15 in view of their later indictment by the grand jury on charges of defrauding customers who were trading thru the concern in the Chicago futures market. The trial on these charges is expected to take place during September.—R. C. N.

Progress is being made in the equipment of and installation of machinery for the Southern States Co-op. Feed Mills here, a new enterprise under the management of J. H. Ball, formerly connected with the Farmers' National Grain Corp. The property being converted into a feed mixing plant has been acquired under a lease from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being on the lines of this company and on deep water. It is reported that approximately \$180,000 will be spent in the new venture.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Freeport, Mich.—The local elevator is closed again. Lewis Cool, who leased it for several months, is now managing an elevator at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Bellevue, Mich.—The Bellevue Milling Co. recently installed an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator in its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Vestaburg, Mich.—Henry Ginter, of Midland, is the new manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Sylvester Yager, who has been transferred to Blanchard, Mich.

Blanchard, Mich.—Sylvester Yager has been appointed manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at this point, having been transferred by the company from its elevator at Vestaburg.

Erie, Mich.—The O. W. Randolph Co. has its new alfalfa dehydrating plant almost ready to operate.

Hersey, Mich.—Frank McIntyre is building an addition to his grist mill in order to handle increased business.

Springport, Mich.—The writer, formerly of St. Johns, Mich., has just recently taken over the management of the G. E. Bursley elevator at this place.—G. E. Bursley Co., per Myron E. Ward.

Jonesville, Mich.—Fred H. Clearwater is buying grain at the Jonesville Mill, which he reopened early this month, after it had been closed since last spring. Feed grinding of all kinds is done.

Dundee, Mich.—Construction is expected to begin soon on a feed concentrate mixing plant for the Ralston-Purina Co. here. The plant will be fitted with modern grinders, mixers and other feed manufacturing machinery.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elevator Co., which has leased its elevator for the past year to Frank Birchmeier, of Maple Grove, has voted to operate the elevator itself after the expiration of the lease, on Nov. 4.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The Dowagiac Coal & Iron Co., one of this city's oldest business houses, recently installed equipment for feed grinding in its mill, having a capacity of two tons per hour, power being furnished by a 50-h.p. motor.

Nashville, Mich.—We have put a new dust collecting system in our alfalfa mill here. Have also put in a new hammer mill and two elevator legs to take care of our leaf meal machine. We are also planning on a magnetic separator for our mill. We have nearly doubled our capacity and are starting three shifts to take care of the demand.—Asa Strait & Son Milling Co.

Detroit, Mich.—Construction has begun and the foundation is in for a concrete, brick and steel malt house with capacity for malting 600,000 bus. of barley, for H. W. Rickel & Co. This company's present house will handle 400,000 bus. per year, the new structure increasing the capacity to 1,000,000 bus. The structure is about 110x60 feet on the ground and is being fitted with the latest types of large malting drums, steam tanks, driers, conveyors, etc., and will have oil burners for the kilns. Galland-Henning Co. has the contract and expects construction to be completed by Oct. 15. The company now has storage facilities for 300,000 bus. of grain but expects to increase this next spring.

Dundee, Mich.—Work is almost completed on the new alfalfa grinding plant here for the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., which will be locally managed by H. M. Greene. The plant will have capacity for making 50 tons of XXX alfalfa meal daily, and will be devoted almost exclusively to this class of grinding. It consists of five buildings, two of which are warehouses, one for storing hay and one for storing meal. The other buildings are a bag house, an office and the grinding plant. The plant is fully modern. It is equipped with a 360-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine, a hammer mill, two automatic packers, screening machines, a 100-lb. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Fairbanks Receiving Truck Scale, modern drags, conveyors and other machinery. For low power costs and trouble free operation S. K. F. Ball and Roller Bearings are used wherever possible. The plant will be in operation about Aug. 20, in time to work on the second cutting of high grade alfalfa hay raised in the Dundee district.

## MINNESOTA

Elysian, Minn.—The Elysian Elevator, opened for business early this month, with Ivan Hankins as manager.

Marshall, Minn.—An oat huller and corn cracker has been installed at the Marshall Independent Elevator.

Mahnomen, Minn.—I. S. Melvold, of Westbury, has been appointed manager of the north side Kellogg Commission Co.'s elevator.

Le Sueur, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has had its old power house converted into a modern coal shed with a capacity of 200 tons.

Morton, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, closed for several months, has been reopened, with Stanley Malecek as manager. Mr. Malecek bot grain for several years at North Redwood.

## Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

## WALCO BEAN FUMIGANT

for eradication of bean weevil.

A safe, efficient product of the Walco Line by the manufacturers of Walco Grain Fumigant and elevator sprays and insecticides.

Write us for information.

GEO. T. WALKER & COMPANY, INC.  
Minneapolis Minnesota



Duluth, Minn.—M. H. Wellman, of Frazee, has been named to the board of grain appeals here to succeed E. King Staples, of Duluth.

Evansville, Minn.—Carl N. Nelson has resigned as manager of the Independent Grain Co.'s elevator here and has been succeeded by F. E. Monson.

Wabasha, Minn.—A stock of bags owned by the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. and stored in the Smith Bldg. was damaged by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 13.

Heron Lake, Minn.—Martin Loe, of Irene, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Henry G. Hulsing.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. E. Lewis & Co. announce that John J. Stewart, Wm. H. Paulsen and Weld P. Hastay have been admitted to partnership in the firm.

Hawley, Minn.—Knute Torgerson, who was formerly engaged in the elevator business here for many years, died unexpectedly at his home Aug. 11, at the age of 70 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Memberships in the chamber of commerce have been purchased by Harry B. Godfrey, vice-pres. of the Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, and G. R. Rahr, of the Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Franklin, Minn.—The Anderson elevator and feed mill was recently remodeled, the cupola was extended about 10 feet higher and two steel bins were erected on the east side having a capacity of several thousand bus. W. J. Caven, of Bird Island, recently became manager, assisted by Elmer Anderson.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The National Atlas Elvtr. Co. is a consolidation of the National Elvtr. Co. and the Atlas Elvtr. Co. All of the elevators formerly operated by the National Elvtr. Co. and the Atlas Elvtr. Co. will be operated by the National Atlas Elvtr. Co. from now on. Generally speaking, the National Co. has operated in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, while the Atlas Co. has operated in Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. The officers of the consolidated company are as follows: Pers., T. P. Heffelfinger; vice-pres., H. G. Dickey; vice-pres., P. C. Rutherford; vice-pres. and general manager, L. J. Carlin; sec'y, A. C. Remele; treas., C. B. Rogers; ass't sec'y, C. U. Somers; ass't sec'y, T. H. Westmoreland; ass't treas., E. E. Thurston; ass't treas., W. G. Kuehne.—National Atlas Elvtr. Co., by A. C. Remele, sec'y.

## MISSOURI

Maryville, Mo.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has opened a branch office here in the Linville Hotel. J. Le Roy Patrick is manager.

Iberia, Mo.—The Iberia Flour Mill, Bennett Skaggs owner, idle for several years, is being overhauled and put in condition for operation again.

Truesdail, Mo.—A building, 20x24 feet, is under construction for J. E. Jerabek & Son, adjacent to their feed store, to house a feed grinding unit.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 1, but nothing seemed to have been taken.

Rochester, Mo.—The old mill here, built in 1842, was struck by lightning recently and burned. J. W. Liggett was the owner and C. C. Smith the operator.

Tarkio, Mo.—The Tarkio Mill & Elvtr. Co. is erecting a combined office and scale house on the site of the plant that burned June 20, as previously reported.

Jamesport, Mo.—Homer Musselman, of Galatin, has bot the elevator here from E. D. Melone, J. E. Tye and Glen Shafer, who have owned it for about two years.

Monett, Mo.—The Myer Milling Co.'s elevator re-opened for business Aug. 7, after being closed for three months. Clem Auffert, manager for the past 20 years, is in charge.

Stella, Mo.—The Stella Flour Mill, which has been engaged in custom and feed grinding only while the flour milling equipment has remained idle, is again engaging in flour milling.

Corder, Mo.—During the night of Aug. 1, R. C. Frerking's elevator office was broken into by thieves, who stole an adding machine, a typewriter and a check protector. Entrance was gained by means of a skeleton key.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n is reported to have been re-organized recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—O. E. Harris is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from E. S. Westbrook.

Kansas City, Mo.—A special com'te, composed of Stanley Christopher, Sr., W. C. Goffe, Paul Bartlett, E. C. Meservey, Jr., and J. J. Kraetli, has been appointed by the grain commission members of the Board of Trade to get up a code.

Mexico, Mo.—The old Wm. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s charter expired some time ago and it has ceased to do business. We organized a new company recently which will conduct the business from now on.—W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co., W. W. Pollock, pres.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry W. Savage, whose resignation from the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. (where he has been coarse grain manager for several years) was reported in the Journals last number, is now connected with the Continental Export Co., this city.

Deepwater, Mo.—The elevator here which has recently been operated by Mr. Jackson, of Sedalia, burned at 3 a. m., Aug. 5. When discovered the lower part of the elevator was on fire, but the fire fighting apparatus on hand was insufficient to handle it. The elevator contained a load of corn and some cornmeal.

St. Louis, Mo.—The proposal for the Merchants Exchange to trade in butter and eggs carried by a big majority when a recent vote of members was taken. After a meeting of exchange members with members of the butter and egg trade to formulate rules for trading and grading, the date when trading shall begin will be announced.

St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Dreyfus & Co., of New York City, which opened an office in the Merchants Exchange Bldg. within the past year, has leased the Victoria Elvtr. for merchandising purposes. This elevator, which has a capacity of 250,000 bus., is part of the property of the old St. Louis Victoria Flour Mills Co. The mill has been idle for a number of years.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. W. McCauley has lost his position as chief inspector of the state grain inspection office here because hay fever deprived him of his sense of smell, and has been succeeded by R. A. McNergney, from the Kansas City office. Mr. McCauley will be retained in a secondary capacity as registrar. Every inspector must be able to detect smut in wheat and certain other defects by the odor. J. M. Campbell, the Republican chief inspector, has remained in that capacity while McCauley (who was chosen by the governor a little over a month ago) was learning the business, but has now been succeeded by McNergney. The Republicans all went off the pay roll Aug. 12.

## MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—Daniel Hanley, former grain man here, died recently at his home in Judith Place after a long illness.

Belt, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been sold to the Montana Elvtr. Co. H. H. Baker will continue as manager.

## NEBRASKA

Adams, Neb.—On account of poor health, J. B. Zuver has temporarily resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which he has managed for over 25 years. Walter Wilhelm and Edward Podtburg are in charge of the business at present.

Pierce, Neb.—Frank Drebert, formerly associated with his father in the Farmers Grain Co. here, and also manager of the Pierce Milling Co. for several years, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., where he had lived for about 10 years, following a stroke of paralysis suffered on July 24. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Cozad, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. opened its new alfalfa mill here on July 31, with C. E. Swink as manager of the plant.

Omaha, Neb.—James Swanick, well known member of the Omaha Grain Exchange and pres. of the Swanick Grain Co., died very unexpectedly, Aug. 5, at Modale, Ia., where he had gone on a business trip. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Potter, Neb.—Wm. Hagemelster has completed his feed mill here with a 4,000-bu. elevator attached, and installed an Allis Chalmers double stand of 9x12 rolls, driven by a 25-h. p. motor. A general feed business and custom grinding is conducted.—Lee D. Hagemelster.

## NEW ENGLAND

Marlboro, Mass.—William H. Estabrook, proprietor of the Marlboro Grain Co. (which operates an elevator here) for the past 29 years, has sold his business to the City Grain Co. Mr. Estabrook plans to retire.

### BOSTON LETTER

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include W. W. White.

The Cargill Grain Co. is establishing an office in this city, with E. J. Donahue as manager, assisted by Fred Allis.

The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange is reported to have been one of the first of the exchanges to sign the President's re-employment agreement.

The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has elected George W. Collier a director, succeeding the late A. W. Godfrey, whose death was reported in the Journals last number.

The death of Albert K. Goodnow, well known in the grain trade of this city and a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, occurred on Aug. 9, at his summer home in Falmouth, following a heart attack. Mr. Goodnow, who was 62 years of age, is survived by his wife and daughter.

## NEW MEXICO

Estancia, N. M.—A new building is being erected close to the Mountainair Trading Co.'s bean elevator, which the company will operate in connection with its elevator.

Grenville, N. M.—Half of wood roof of coal bins on the north of elevator building of the Stadler Merc. Co. was blown off, and metal roof over sheds on south side of elevator was also damaged by windstorm recently.

## NEW YORK

Fort Edward, N. Y.—The Upper Hudson Grain Dealers Ass'n, the organization of which was reported in the July 26 Journals, is affiliated with the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Albany, N. Y.—Frank J. Schonhart, who for the past eight years has been handling wheat sales for the Cargill Grain Co. here, has been transferred by the company to this city as manager of eastern domestic sales.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Cargill Grain Co. has placed D. M. Irwin in charge of milling wheat sales here and Everett Finchpaugh in charge of coarse grain sales, following the transfer of Frank J. Schonhart, who has been handling wheat sales for the company here for eight years, to Albany.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A general strike of 400 employees of Buffalo elevators was averted, during the second week of this month, by a telegram from Pres. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who advised against it, saying, in part, "Calling of strike will interfere with efforts to bring about satisfactory settlement."

Dansville, N. Y.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a cigarette butt igniting a rubbish pile containing feathers, damaged Earl M. Banker's feed mill, early in the morning of July 29, to the extent of \$5,000, and grain, equipment, poultry and miscellaneous supplies belonging to Mr. Banker, \$2,000. The building is owned by Pell W. Foster, of New York. Mr. Foster's loss is covered by insurance; Mr. Banker had no insurance. Twenty tons of poultry and dairy feed and a car of bran and middlings were burned. Mr. Banker planned to secure another location in town, maintaining his office in the feed mill.

## Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

Consignments—Futures

Kansas City

Omaha



## NORTH DAKOTA

Fredonia, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has built a new siding on its elevator.

Cashel, N. D.—J. W. Erving has been appointed manager of the Monarch Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Carrington, N. D.—The O. & M. Elevator Co. has re-opened its elevator. F. E. Wold is the new manager.

Hope, N. D.—W. M. Bowen is the new owner of the Hope Grain Co., formerly owned by C. D. Wheeler.

Chaseley, N. D.—It is reported that the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. is re-opening its elevator at this point.

Kulm, N. D.—A new coat of paint has been given to both the C. B. Mogck Elevator and the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—A grain elevator on the Carr Cullen farm south of this city burned in July; loss, \$1,500; partly insured.

Hettinger, N. D.—A new 15-ton scale, dump and driveway are improvements recently made at the P. E. Knudson Mill & Elevator.

Noonan, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has appointed Robert Klammer, formerly of Genoa, N. D., manager of its elevator here.

Norma, N. D.—A new elevator is under construction for the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. and will open for business about Sept. 1.

Hamberg, N. D.—Harry Johnson is the new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Mr. Dieseth.

New Rockford, N. D.—The New Rockford Grain Co. has opened for business in the New Rockford Elevator. A. Erickson is pres.-manager.

Perella (Bowbells p. o.), N. D.—The King Grain Co. is re-opening its elevator here for this season, under the management of Val Rieder.

Genoa (Simcoe p. o.), N. D.—Robert Klammer, for several years manager of the Equity Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here, has resigned to accept a similar position at Noonan, N. D.

Park River, N. D.—Lars Hylden has bot the elevator formerly owned by H. H. Egar and will engage in the grain, feed, seed and coal business under the name of the Walsh County Grain Co.

Parshall, N. D.—The elevator operated under the local name of the Big Flat Grain Co., Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., of Minneapolis, proprietor, burned about the middle of this month; between 20,000 and 25,000 bus. of grain were destroyed also.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Farmers Elevator Co., Kensal; Farmers Elevator Co., Maida; Killdeer Grain Co., Killdeer; Hurley Farmers Elevator Co., Loraine; P. E. Knudson Mill & Elevator, Hettinger; McGillivray Elevator, Dickinson; and Schneider Elevator Co., Garrison, all in North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D.—Governor Langer, at a meeting of the state industrial commission on July 26, vetoed a motion to discharge O. L. Spencer as manager at the state mill and elevator, H. A. Bronson as attorney for the mill and A. J. Scott, filling a newly created position. The Federal Government has served notice on the state that the man designated to manage the elevator at Grand Forks must actually do so if the institution is to retain a federal warehouse license. In view of this notice, one of the commissioners moved that the two businesses be segregated for the purpose of finance and accounting, but the governor's veto killed the proposal. The commissioner said that Spencer, the mill manager, is handling the funds of the elevator and writing the checks, whereas C. L. Bell, elevator manager, is under bond to have charge of that angle of the business, and that failure to conform to federal warehouse regulations may cause the elevator to lose its federal license.

## OHIO

Greenfield, O.—On June 6 the plant of the Island Grove Mills was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Green Camp, O.—We have installed a Sidney Corn Shelter.—The Green Camp Co-op. Elevator Co., F. T. Uncapher, mgr.

Osborn, O.—I have changed my address from Fairfield, O., to Osborn, O.—O. B. Armstrong (wholesale and retail grain, feed, etc.)

South Charleston, O.—Charleston Mills have added to their elevator equipment a belt driven McMillin Style "B" Wagon and Truck Dump.

Sycamore, O.—Sycamore Milling & Supply Co. has installed in its driveway an electrically operated McMillin Style "B" Truck and Wagon Dump.

Versailles, O.—A new and larger mill has been installed at the Versailles Flour Mills, increasing the capacity from 25 to 60 barrels per day.

Englewood, O.—On June 5 the wind blew the cap off the dust house of the elevator of Otterbein Creager, receiver for the Stewart Elevator & Oil Co.

Edon, O.—The Edon Flour Mill, owned by Mr. Hendershot, of Adrian, has been sold to Tom Fox, of Jackson, Mich., who will continue operation.

Forest, O.—J. F. Ash has sold his interest in Ash & Poling's elevator and flour mill here to LeRoy Latham, of Patterson. The new firm name is Poling & Latham.

Mechanicsburg, O.—The Mechanicsburg Co-op. Exchange elevator was damaged recently when a runaway railway car crashed into a coal car on the siding, adjacent to the elevator.

Ohio City, O.—The Charles Krugh elevator burned Aug. 16, together with about 1,500 bus. of oats and 500 bus. of corn. The office building nearby was saved. Loss partly covered by insurance.

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator has been purchased by A. G. Boogher & Son, elevator operators of Santa Fe, O., who have appointed R. B. Brockney as manager.

Payne, O.—Brady Bros. 40,000-bu. elevator burned Aug. 17, following an explosion; loss, \$25,000. Paul Warner, an employee, was seriously burned and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

West Jefferson, O.—The chattels of the West Jefferson Elevator Co. were sold at auction, on Aug. 5, by order of the superintendent of banks. The company had been in the hands of a receiver, as reported in the June 14 Journals.

Brookville, O.—Burglars blew open a safe in the office of the Stewart Elevator & Oil Co., during the night of Aug. 9, and obtained \$71. They failed in their efforts to blow open another safe in the same office after using two charges of nitroglycerine.

Williamsport, O.—Fire, starting in a supply of charcoal in the north warehouse adjoining the elevator of the Heffner Grain Co., on Aug. 9, did a damage of about \$500. Many sacks of charcoal and feed were ruined; loss covered by insurance.

Lodi, O.—We have purchased the property adjoining us known as Schulenberger Garage and are operating same as a gas and oil station. Have just completed the erection of three warehouses to be used for feed storage.—The Lodi Equity Co.

Fayette, O.—Sale of the T. & W. railroad by the Wabash to Joseph Schonthal Co., of Columbus, which may take up part of the track, may make it necessary for the Aungst Bros. Co. to repair the dumping and elevating equipment in its New York Central elevator here.

Marion, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a special meeting in this city, Aug. 24, at 10 a. m., at the Harding Hotel, to discuss the code of ethics for the feed trade, which has been prepared by the com'te appointed for that purpose by all the state feed ass'ns.

Degraff, O.—Fire in the Kinnan Bros.' elevator, operated as the Degraff Hay & Grain Co., on July 24, was extinguished before much damage was done. The origin of the fire, which started in a bin where corn cobs were stored, was unknown. Some of the weather boarding on the elevator was burned; loss covered by insurance.

Defiance, O.—At a meeting here, Aug. 7, of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, a unanimous vote was given for a 48-hour week in country grain elevators instead of the 40-hour week prescribed in the tentative code of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevators. Nearly 200 attended the meeting, including 32 ladies, 41 elevators being represented. Delta was chosen for the next meeting, to be held Sept. 11.

Richwood, O.—During the night of Aug. 16 some one broke into our elevator and stole 10 bags (30 bus.) of timothy seed and one bag (almost three bus.) of alsike seed. The timothy seed was in new Cin. A. bags, three bus. to the bag, and sewed with single white cord. Alsike was in an old bag and sewed. We think parties here got this seed, and as they are gone today we believe they drove to Illinois, Pennsylvania or some other state, and would sell it without changing bags. If dealers would keep close records of purchases from strangers and make record of license number and kind of car, it would be a simple matter to catch a few of these thieves.—Lenox Elevator Co., R. W. Lenox.

Toledo, O.—The following firms have recently become members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Raabe Bros., Ft. Jennings; Arrow Feed Service, Salem; W. H. Hill, Oakwood; Gilliland & Richey, Van Wert; C. O. Whyman, Spencerville; Rosewood Grain Co., Rosewood; Piqua Milling Co., Piqua; Annester Mill Co., Columbus Grove; Marion Grain & Supply Co., Marion; John Smith Grain Co., Arcanum; Scoto Grain & Supply Co., Ashville; Basil Elevator Co., Basil; S. B. Craig & Co., Blanchester; J. M. Armacost, Campbellstown; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; Shepard Grain Co., Christiansburg; Slessman & Sons Co., Clyde; Relchelderfer & Graham, Cridersville; DeGraff Hay & Grain Co., DeGraff; Aungst Bros. Co., Fayette; Greenville Farmers Exchange, Greenville; Grove City Farmers Exchange, Grove City; Highlands Farmers Exchange, Highlands; R. H. Tolle & Co., Hillsboro; Yoder Grain Co., Huntsville; Jackson Center Grain Co., Jackson Center; Kettlersville Grain Co., Kettlersville; H. Murphy & Son, Lynchburg; Spurrier Bros., Marysville; Mendon Service Grain Co., Mendon; Middlepoint Equity Exchange Co., Middlepoint; W. M. Zollinger, Millersport; John H. Vocke & Son, Napoleon; New Paris Elevator Co., New Paris; C. N. Berry & Son, New Salem; Hobart-Bowlus Co., Pemberville; B. M. Youmans & Son, Plain City; Pleasantville Mill Co., Pleasantville; O. W. Linkhart, Port William; Quincy Grain Co., Quincy; United Grain Co., Rossburg; Gordon Hauss Folk Co., St. Marys; Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co., St. Paris; Ginn Grain Co., Sidney; Leon M. Ervin, So. Vienna; G. J. Burrer & Son, Sunbury; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin; Troy Grain & Supply Co., Troy; Martin & Rehmer, Troy; Detjen Grain Co., Wapakoneta; Wapakoneta Farmers Grain Co., Wapakoneta; E. F. Hanson Co., Wauseon; Craigs Coal Yard & Elevator, West Liberty; Westville Grain & L. S. Co., Westville; A. R. Cramer Elevator, Wharton; Jesse A. Steman, Convoys, all in Ohio.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

**HH ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



## OKLAHOMA

Chelsea, Okla.—J. W. Stewart has changed the name of his firm to the Stewart-Calkins Milling Co.

Bixby, Okla.—Otto Archer has bot Shimp Bros. hammer mill, overhauled it, installed a gas engine for power and is now operating it.

Corn, Okla.—Mr. Rogalsky, owner of the local flour mill, is installing additional machinery which will increase the output. The elevator legs are being placed in a new building, which will house some additional machinery and also a wheat dump. A new centrifugal cleaner has also been installed, and an outside water cooler for the large motor is being built.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Pecos Valley Mill Co.'s alfalfa mill here closed indefinitely after July 28 because the mill was unable to engage enough alfalfa of the fourth cutting, which would be on the market some time in August, to run the mill long enough to make it worth while. The company opened two new mills during the last week of July, one in Idaho and one in Arizona.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Almira, Wash.—A new elevator here is being rushed to completion in order to handle the new crop.

Plummer, Ida.—I. Daniels is erecting another grain warehouse here, in addition to the one he built last fall.

Tacoma, Wash.—West Side Mill Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: P. B. Gilbert and H. A. Montgomery.

Prescott, Wash.—The Farmers Warehouse Co. is building an addition to its grain warehouse to be 50x150 feet. It is being erected just east of the new warehouse.

Pasco, Wash.—The Frank Hurst Grain Co., formerly of Washtucna, where Mr. Hurst has operated a line of warehouses for several years, has established headquarters here, with Logan Perry as manager.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Pacific Continental Grain Co. has opened a buying office in this city, in the Marcus Whitman Hotel, to be in charge of W. J. Lyons, who has just ended a 14-year connection with Strauss & Co.

Hillsboro, Ore.—A meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n was held here in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce, Aug. 4, at 7:45 p. m., for the discussion of the national code and to make a start on a code for local dealers.

Silverton, Ore.—L. H. Fischer, mill and warehouse operator, won a directed acquittal on larceny by bailee charges. Fischer was alleged to have sold 1,000 barrels of flour pledged to the Silverton bank. State evidence did not present a sufficient case.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—The request of five warehouses in this region for permission to increase their charges for handling grain in storage from 75c to \$1 a ton and storage charges from 10 to 15c a ton per month, has been denied by the state public utilities commission.

Seattle, Wash.—The following were recently accepted into membership by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n: Watkins Product Co., Kalamazoo; S & B Feed & Fuel Corp., Edmonds; Haldon Flour & Grain Co., Puyallup; Washington Feed Co., Seattle; Hailstone Feed Co., Issaquah; Walter Griffin, Parker (hay shipper); Toppenish Hay & Grain Co., Toppenish; Orris I. Kinne, Selah; Grandview Feed Store, Grandview; Farmers Exchange, Kennewick; C. M. Erickson Feed Co., Cashmere; Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., Palouse; Shaffer Bros., Kent; Northwest Seed Co., Seattle; Boyd-Conlee Co., Spokane; Inland Empire Milling Co., St. John; Centennial Flour Mills Co., Spokane; Inland Grain & Feed Co., Hillyard; Kilian Feed & Seed Store, Spokane; Hangman Creek Feed Co., Spokane; North Division Feed Co., Spokane; Hage Supply Co., Spokane; Central Hay & Grain Co., Spokane; Ralph W. Straight, Greenacres; Gothman Produce Co., Spokane, all the preceding in Washington; H. H. Eisenhauer, Post Falls, Ida.; Coeur d'Alene Grain & Milling Co., Coeur d'Alene, Ida.; George O. Dwyer, Inc., St. Maries, Ida.; Inland Seed Co., Spokane, Wash.; W. A. Lauder, Moscow, Ida.; Moscow Commission Co., Moscow, Ida.; Millwood Feed Co., Millwood, Wash.; Rockford Feed & Fuel Co., Spokane, Wash.; Grange Warehouse Co., Satsop, Wash., and Riverton Feed Store, Seattle.

Medford, Ore.—An up-to-date feed mixer has been installed by F. E. Sampson Co. in its feed store here.

Spokane, Wash.—At a meeting held in this city last month, the Inland Empire division of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n was formed by a group of 20 dealers from this city and vicinity and several from Idaho. H. A. Conlee was elected district governor, and Fred Riley vice-governor.

Olympia, Wash.—Action on the sales tax by the Supreme Court of Washington has been deferred until the middle of September. The tax accounting com'te of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n is urging members of the ass'n to keep their records straight, because of the fact that if the law is upheld, it will be effective from Aug. 1. The rates are as follows: On retail sales, 5/10 of 1% of gross sales; on wholesale sales, 2/10 of 1% of gross sales, and on sales of manufactured products by manufacturers, 25/100 of 1% of gross.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 5 (Special).—Trustees of the Pacific Northwest Grain Ass'n held a two day discussion of proposed codes for the various branches of the grain trade of the area. Copies of tentative national codes were submitted by E. H. Boyd, who recently came from a conference in Washington, D. C. Among the grain leaders who attended the meeting were A. E. Sutton and Paul Ostroot, of Portland, Ore.; S. A. Armstrong and H. L. McIntyre, of Seattle, A. J. Hale and Mr. Boyd, Spokane; J. H. Roberts, Colfax; Sol Reiman, Odessa; F. L. Jones, Walla Walla, and Frank Baer, Craigmont, Ida.—F. K. H.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Kenworthy Hay & Grain Co., operating here under the name of the Morrison-Kleinberg Co., has filed suit for \$70,000 damages against Daniel Kleinberg and wife, H. Kleinberg, Inc., and Harry K. Robbins, Ellensburg hay and grain dealer, alleging that the Kenworthy Co. bot the business and property of the Morrison-Kleinberg Co. in 1929, and that the defendants, who were then associated in the company, agreed not to engage in the business in Kittitas and Yakima counties for a period of five years, and asking an accounting of the business done by the defendants here since the date of sale, and also damages.

Seattle, Wash.—The board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n on July 22, at Tacoma, approved certain changes in the by-laws to conform to requirements of the N. R. A., and to include Oregon and Inland Empire under one management, these changes to be presented to members at regional meetings in August for ratification. These changes unify the ass'n, make all members part of one ass'n, remove all restrictions on membership rights and make possible effective operation under the new legislation. Matters that are strictly state affairs will continue to be handled by Oregon or Washington board members, acting as a separate group as in the past.

Seattle, Wash.—The "tax upon business activities" (Chap. 191, laws of 1933, Washington), due to become effective Aug. 1, has been held up pending decision by the State Supreme Court as to its validity. The court has rendered no decision, and has deferred action until mid-September. The tax commission states that no action looking toward enforcement will be commenced until such decision is rendered. It is the com'te's belief that, if the law is upheld, the tax will be applicable from Aug. 1, 1933. The rates are as follows: 5/10 of 1% of gross sales on retail sales, 2/10 of 1% of gross sales on wholesale sales, 25/100 of 1% of gross sales on sales of manufactured products by manufacturers. Manufacturing and retail taxes are cumulative; i. e., a manufacturer selling at retail must pay both the manufacturer's and the retail tax. To assure possession of necessary records for the report which will be due, together with remittance of tax, on Sept. 15, 1933, for August business (if the law is upheld), the com'te suggests that every member be prepared to submit to the commission the following break-down of his gross business: 1. Gross retail sales, divided as follows (a) Your own manufactured goods, and (b) Other products. 2. Gross wholesale sales, divided as follows: (a) Your own manufactured goods, and (b) Other products. 3. A separate record of income from custom grinding and mixing, which should not be included in gross sales. As the com'te understands it, these items are not taxable. — Tax Accounting Com'te, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, by C. F. Larson, Chairman.

Medford, Ore.—Members of the Southern Oregon District of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n gathered at this city at 7:30 p. m., Aug. 9, in the Jackson County Courthouse. The national code for feed men was discussed and organization completed for the formation of a local code.

Coulee, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. has leased the elevators and warehouses at this point and at Ephrata, Wash., formerly operated by the defunct Schwab Co. George Estill, manager of the Seattle Grain Co. at Waterville, Wash., will have supervision of the newly acquired properties. For the past year the Seattle Co. has operated the Geo. McDonald warehouse here.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Cavour, S. D.—John Sandstrom is the new manager of the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Lake Andes, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. Co., of Huron, S. D., recently took over at public sale the J. T. Scroggs elevator, which it will remodel and equip with up-to-date machinery.

Lowry, S. D.—Edward Kunz, of Java, S. D., is the new manager of the Lowry Farmers Exchange, succeeding John Hochstetter, resigned. The company operates two elevators and a lumber yard.

Okaton, S. D.—On Aug. 8 the elevator of A. E. Odegaard, operated as the Okaton Grain Co., caught fire in the cupola and also in the driveway. The fire was put out with fire extinguishers but the roof was damaged to some extent.

Alcester, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co., of Sioux City, Ia., is reported to have bot the line of elevators of the Fleischmann Malting Co., which has owned one of the elevators here for the past 10 years. H. L. Anderson, of Obert, Neb., has been appointed manager of the local elevator, succeeding John Page, now employed at the W. M. Rowley Elvtr., of this city.

## SOUTHEAST

Greenwood, S. C.—The first meeting of the creditors of the Durst Andrews Co. will be held in the office of W. D. Tinsley, this city, Aug. 29, 11:30 a. m., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the officers of the bankrupt corporation and appoint a trustee.—C. E. Cooley, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Newark, Del.—J. Irvin Dayett's mill, which burned during the night of June 12, is being rebuilt. The feed unit was put in operation late in July and other machinery is being installed as rapidly as possible. The flour machinery has been ordered and it is expected that the entire mill will be in operation in December.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—John F. Joyner has been named receiver for the Tennessee Cereal Co.

Adamsville, Tenn.—Charles Littlefield and T. R. Coates have established a new grist mill here.

Dresden, Tenn.—Frank G. Smith, who lost his feed mill by fire several months ago, contemplates re-entering the feed mill business here in the near future.

## TEXAS

Ireland, Tex.—The Ireland Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator was slightly damaged by windstorm some time ago.

Perryton, Tex.—The J. M. North Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on July 14.

Twitchell (Perryton p. o.), Tex.—Windstorm damaged the property of the Perryton Equity Exchange on July 13.

Beaumont, Tex.—Members of the Beaumont Grain Dealers Ass'n have adopted a schedule of opening and closing hours as follows: Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., Monday to Friday, inclusive, closing one hour later on Saturday. All orders phoned in before 2 p. m. will be delivered the same day; those sent in after 2 p. m. will be delivered the following day. The ass'n has subscribed 100% to the N. R. A. blanket code.



Plainview, Tex.—Altho the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.'s offer for properties of the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. was accepted by the court (after being raised following rejection as insufficient), as reported in the Journals, an injunction was obtained by old stockholders of the Harvest Queen Co. against confirmation of the sale, and the Federal Court re-opened the sale and later confirmed a bid of the old stockholders, amounting to something over \$250,000, which will permit the company to pay its creditors in full, it is said. Orville Bullington, attorney, representing Albert Hinn, former pres. of the Harvest Queen Co., was the buyer. The new bid includes the current assets of the company.

## WISCONSIN

Sparta, Wis.—R. W. Biel has leased the Water Street Mill to the Farm Service Stores. Mr. Biel will continue as manager.

Hudson, Wis.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator has been taken over by the New Richmond Roller Mills. H. H. Day is the local manager.

# Fort Worth

The Fastest  
Growing Grain  
Market in the  
Southwest

is the logical market for  
your grain.

Try any of these Fort  
Worth Grain and Cotton  
Exchange Members:

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

*Grains, Stocks, Provisions*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**

*Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds*

**Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.**

*Consignments, Brokerage*

**E. M. Rogers Co.**

*A Real Brokers and Consignment House*

**Brackett Grain Co.**

*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

*Futures, Storage, Merchandising*

**The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.**

*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*

Antigo, Wis.—The old plant of the Antigo Flour & Feed Co. is being razed and a new brick plant, to be 124 feet long, is being erected to replace it.

Norwalk, Wis.—A new addition, insect and rodent proof, has been erected at the feed mill of James Betthausen for the storage of flour. It has a capacity of 2½ cars.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

M. H. Kleser died Aug. 8 after a long illness. He had been connected with the W. M. Bell Co. for a number of years.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange wired Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that the Exchange subscribes 100% to President Roosevelt's blanket code, and will co-operate to the fullest extent in carrying out the spirit of the President's plan.

The Schlitz Brewing Co. has laid the foundation for the additional grain storage tanks adjacent to its elevator here, and applied to the city for a building permit. As reported in the July 12 Journals, contract for the erection of the concrete tanks has been given to the John S. Metcalf Co.

About the middle of last month we instructed Klug & Smith, contractors, to put up additional 300,000 bus. storage for us, which will be made up of four large and three small concrete bins. The corn will be fed to and taken away from these tanks by means of belt conveyors, which, from our experience, have proved more satisfactory than the conventional screw type conveyor. This additional storage will be completed and ready for use Aug. 15, as a result of working on it day and night, and the total storage space will now amount to slightly over a half million bus.—Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Chas. A. Krause, Jr.

The old Rialto Elevator, owned by the North-Western Railway and operated by the Donahue Strattor Co., burned at 8:45 p. m., Aug. 16; loss, \$200,000 to building and \$600,000 to grain; the elevator contained about 1,000,000 bus. of grain, including 250,000 bus. of corn, 300,000 bus. of oats and 250,000 bus. of wheat, the latter belonging to the Government. The fire department succeeded in keeping the fire out of the storage tanks, but the workhouse is a complete wreck.

There will be no session of the Stock Exchange Department on Saturday until further notice.

The rate of interest for August has been determined by the finance committee of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

## WYOMING

Albin, Wyo.—James Evans, of Fort Collins, Colo., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Lusk, Wyo.—W. N. Naylor, of Gordon, who recently bot the elevator here from Dolphin & Jones, of Omaha, is making a number of improvements including enlarging some of the bins, increasing the capacity of the elevator from 7,000 to 10,000 bus., installing a new distributor, enlarging the basement to include a storeroom for millfeeds, with a storage room for flour above it, repairing the coal bins and re-covering the exterior of the elevator with metal. W. H. Cramer is doing the work, which will take three or four weeks to complete.

## From Abroad

Buenos Aires grain futures market earned last year \$808,080 profit on the paid up capital of \$5,400,000.

All information is to the effect that the locusts threaten a much earlier invasion than last year and this would allow them to get in a lot of dirty work on the wheat and linseed in late October and early November. The Chamber of Deputies has approved the expenditure of fifteen million pesos in the acquisition of zinc barriers and flame-throwers for the destruction of locusts. Material for defence and men will be concentrated in the regions first attacked and the barriers will be moved as the battle surges from one district to another. At the same time, efforts are being made to grow certain weeds that have been found to be poisonous to the locusts in strategic situations, while aeroplanes will be utilized not only for locating swarms in the vast interior but for attacking them with the newest scientific implements and poisons.—*Times of Argentina.*

## Taxpayers Are Becoming Government Conscious



—From the Louisville Courier-Journal



# Field Seeds

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—Betty Ransom has established the Ransom Seed Laboratory for commercial seed testing.

**Malta, Mont.**—The Phillips County Cooperative Marketing Ass'n has placed its alfalfa seed cleaning plant in operation.

**Los Angeles** received 11 cars of milo maize in July, against 25 cars a year ago. Receipts of kafir were nil, against 18 cars a year ago.

**St. Louis** received 56,000 bus. of kafir corn in July, against 49,900 in July, 1932; and shipped 15,400 bus., against 13,200 in July last year.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—Creditors of the Sevin-Vincent Seed Co. have been offered 25c on the dollar. Assets are \$42,578, liabilities, \$30,670.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The business of the W. H. Letton Seed Co. has been purchased by the King Hardware Co., Mr. Letton continuing as manager.

**Minneapolis** received 111,820 bus. flaxseed during July, and 66,120 in July, 1932, and shipped 110,660 bus. in July, against 168,210 in July, 1932.

**Fort William** received 241,037 bus. flaxseed during July, against 271,341 in July, 1932; and shipped 104,214 bus., against 129,480 a year ago.

**Webster, S. D.**—A large seed elevator is being erected here by the Dakota Seed & Feed Co., of Watertown. Several cleaning machines will be installed.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—The stock of the Lone Star Seed Co. on the second and third floors of a warehouse was damaged several thousand dollars Aug. 9 by fire.

**Columbia, Mo.**—A meeting of the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at the College of Agriculture recently to consider the president's re-employment agreement.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Wm. Jefferson of the National Seed Co., has so far recovered from his injuries in automobile accident last month as to be able to leave the hospital for home.

**Dallas, Tex.**—Texas seedsmen met here Aug. 9 and 10 to formulate a code. Lane Wilson of Shreveport, La., pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, was among the speakers.

**Rockford, Ill.**—Condon Bros., well known seedsmen, have recently purchased the entire capital stock and assets of R. H. Shumway, Inc., which was established over 50 years ago.

**Washington, Ind.**—A seed cleaning machine has been installed by the Iglehart Milling Co. to clean seed wheat for Knox and Daviess County farmers at 4 cents per bushel payable in money or wheat. The cleaning machine will be hauled by truck to the different farms on a schedule worked out from the applications received.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

**A new high-yielding hybrid white wheat** which is resistant to loose smut has been developed at the Cornell University experiment station. If it is satisfactory in milling tests it may replace Honor.

**Boone, Ia.**—E. B. and Roger Cordell, proprietors of the Boone Cereal Mill, have purchased the seed business of C. H. Cook and removed the stock to the mill building. In the spring a new retail store will be opened.

**Flora, Ill.**—The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange voted Aug. 7 to buy red top seed from non-members, and has employed Chas. Schnell to take charge of the buying of non-member seed at the pool warehouse at Noble, Ill. He will place buyers at other points in the territory.

**On a contract** for the purchase of five cars of alfalfa seed by M. B. Lytle from the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n two cars were rejected for alleged excess of dodder, and Lytle attached a carload in a Chicago warehouse for loss of profits. The court at Chicago decided in favor of seller, holding that the dodder was not in excess of Idaho tolerance of 8 seeds per pound.

**Washington, D. C.**—Orchard grass seed production was much larger than the very small crop of last year. Approximately 225,000 bus. were produced, compared with 140,000 last year, 410,000 two years ago, and 258,000 bus. the average for the five-year period 1926-1930. In at least two of the more important producing districts yields turned out better than expected.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Central Oregon** has been confirmed as the best locality in which to grow alsike clover seed, by winning first prize at the World Grain Show at Regina. Central Oregon took first prize at the International Shows of 1929, 1931, 1932 and did not compete in 1930. The growers were different in each case but the sample was prepared for exhibition by the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. in every instance, and James Short of that company was instrumental in having the first sample exhibited four years ago. It was in 1926 that the company put in a small hand seed cleaner. From 352,707 lbs. of 1930 the crop increased to 625,915 lbs. in 1932, and the present crop promises to be even larger.

## Seedsmen Working on Code

The code com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n has been in session at Chicago the past week at the call of Pres. L. M. King. The plan is to draft a tentative code and then submit to the entire industry, probably at a general meeting.

## Corn Resistant to Chinch Bug?

Professor J. C. Hackleman, crop specialist at the University of Illinois, and R. J. Laible, McLean County farm advisor, are conducting an experiment at the Len Jones farm at Towanda, Ill., north of Bloomington, to develop a variety of corn not subject to attack by the chinch bug.

It had been observed that altho the crop of corn on Jones' farm had been ruined by the bug there were a dozen or more stalks per acre left standing practically free of bugs. For reasons yet undiscovered these stalks withstood the ravages of the bugs. The experts now are bending their energies toward discovering the reason for this immunity, and if possible to take advantage of it by developing a strain of corn most resistant to chinch bug damage.

## Warning—Stolen Timothy and Alsike

On the night of Aug. 16 some one broke into the elevator of the Lenox Elevator Co., Richwood, O., and stole ten bags, 30 bus., of timothy seed and one bag, almost 3 bus., of alsike seed.

The timothy was in new Cin. A. bags, 3 bus. to the bag, and sewed with single white cord. The alsike was in an old bag and sewed.

R. W. Lenox believes that residents of Richwood who have disappeared took the seed and have driven away to dispose of it, and requests that dealers observe closely purchases from strangers and report auto license number and kind of car to him.

## Certified Seed Supplied by Kansas Taxpayers

By L. C. AICHER, Superintendent Fort Hays Exp. Sta.

Certified seed sales in Kansas for the past four years have averaged 67,667 bus. The 1929 sales reports were not all received, but those available show that year to hold the sales record of 72,046 bus. The sales for 1930 and 1931 were nearly equal at 63,185 and 67,425 bus, respectively. The 1932 season shows a decline, however, with only 63,014 bus being sold. The depressing condition in which agriculture finds itself is sufficient reason for this decline.

Seed wheat constituted 45.1 per cent of all certified seed sold during the four years 1929-1932. In 1932 wheat seed sales dropped 32 per cent below the average sales for the three preceding years, reflecting, no doubt, the general condition of the wheat market. Kanota oats represented 24.1 per cent; legumes, 11.2 per cent; sorghums, 11.6 per cent; corn, 3.3 per cent and flax, .83 per cent of the total sales of pure certified seed sold by the members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n during the four years of 1929-1932, respectively.

The Fort Hays Experiment Station makes a specialty of growing pure certified seed for distribution in Kansas. Only adapted varieties recommended by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n are grown on the seed fields. This is one of the most valuable services rendered the farmers of Kansas by this station. There must be a reliable source where pure seed stock of recommended varieties may be constantly available. There must be a few places in Kansas where foundation stock of pure seed can be obtained, because the purity of seed, particularly sorghums, is soon dissipated when grown close to other sorghums. Most farmers do not have sufficient land, nor the desire, to separate the sorghum fields by a distance of at least 40 rods to prevent cross pollination. It is much cheaper to secure new seed from growers who make a specialty of producing pure seed. This year only about six cents will be required to buy sufficient pure certified seed to plant an acre of row crop sorghum. When the best seed there is available can be purchased at such a low price, there is little need for the farmer to take the time and trouble to produce his own seed.

The Fort Hays Experiment Station endeavors to be one of the best sources of pure certified seed in the state, although it is unable to handle all varieties recommended for west-central Kansas. At this time five important varieties of sorghums, including Pink kafir, Western Blackhull kafir, Atlas sorgo, Early

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

### Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US



Sumac sorgo, Wheatland milo; Hays Golden dent corn and Kanred and Tenmark winter wheat, are being grown for distribution. It is expected that within the next year or two a new barley will be added to this list of pure seed stocks. Every effort is made to maintain high germination and purity.

## Controlling Smuts of Wheat

Methods of controlling and distinguishing the two varieties of smuts that attack wheat are described by Dr. C. T. Gregory, of the Purdue University botany extension department.

**LOOSE SMUT** shows at heading time, turning the heads into loose black masses. The other smut, known as stinking smut, is commonly noticed at threshing time when the black stinking dust fills the air about the machine. The threshed wheat has a fishy odor, and the black smut-filled kernels can be found in the wheat.

The first step in the treatment for loose smut is to soak the seed for four hours in cold water. Place not more than one-half bushel of seed in a bushel sack and tie it at the extreme end. After the presoaking, dip these sacks of wheat in hot water for ten minutes, shaking and stirring the sacks till the wheat is thoroughly and evenly heated.

The water should be at least 129 degrees F. and not over 132 degrees F., but held as close to 129 degrees as possible. It is better, however, to allow it to rise between 129 degrees and 130 degrees rather than to permit it to drop to 128 degrees.

After this treatment, spread the wheat out in a layer not over two inches deep to cool and dry. It may be planted as soon as it is surface dried and will flow thru the drill, or it may be allowed to dry completely.

**STINKING SMUT** control is much easier. It consists of mixing two ounces of copper carbonate with each bushel of seed. This can be done in a closed, revolving container of some sort. It will require at least two minutes to coat the seed with the dust. After the treatment the wheat can be sacked and stored till planting time, or it may be planted immediately.

Be sure to cover the nose and mouth with a wet cloth or a sponge to prevent breathing the dust and do the work in a well-ventilated place. If the dust is mixed with the wheat with a shovel, or is mixed with wheat in a planter box, the treatment will not be effective.

Stabilization of cotton prices at 16 cents per pound was requested of the A.A.A. Aug. 15 by a delegation headed by J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture of Texas.

## Government to Bear Loss on Wheat Exported

The conference of Northwest grain interests was called at Portland, Ore., to discuss plans for a new export movement of wheat to the Orient, because of proposals which had been made to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for moving substantial quantities of grain from the North Pacific region, which is the only major wheat producing area of the United States whose production this year presents an export problem.

Oriental markets offer a normal export outlet for North Pacific wheat. Reconstruction Finance Corporation credit to the extent of ten million dollars already has been extended to finance such exports to China.

Section 12 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act provides that in addition to rental and benefit payments, proceeds of processing taxes are available to the Secretary of Agriculture to expand foreign markets and remove agricultural surpluses.

Proposals for a marketing agreement with North Pacific exporters, under which they would be reimbursed for losses in selling wheat abroad at less than the American price, have been made to the Administration.

## Cutthroat Competition in Ohio

While the shippers of no grain surplus state seems to be immune from overbidding the market, over grading and under docking the grain, the elevator operators of Ohio have long suffered from unfair practices. The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n was organized in 1880 primarily to stop the wasteful practice of lending bags to farmers, who claimed to have grain which they wished to bring to market and for many years the fair profits of the bag lenders was wastefully dissipated in the purchase of cotton bags which the borrowers frequently forgot to return.

Competition among the Buckeye shippers has always been so tense many of them have closed their careers in the poorhouse, and still the trade of some sections is annually embroiled in overbidding contests. The misguided merchants in their eager efforts to grab the lion's share of the grain grown in their territory often bid more for grain than they can hope to get for it. They advance money without interest on grain still in the field, give free storage, over grade and neglect to dock for off grades, all of which contributes liberally to their annual losses.

These many unfair practices have given the grain growers a ready ear for the alluring solicitations of the irresponsible scoopers so the regular dealers thru their bad practices have helped one of their worst enemies to get business.

While it is expected that the new grain trade code under the guidance of the N. I. R. A. and the A. A. A. will put the scoopers out of business, many of the bad practices will survive unless all members of the organized trade exercise a keen vigilance and help the authorities to check cutthroat practices. "To Live and Let Live" shud be the guiding motto of every merchant.

A GROUP of grain dealers in Northwestern Ohio, suffering from an overbidding contest between two of their number which has spread like a contagious infection until it covers several counties, each contributed \$20 toward hiring a "trouble-shooter" for four months.

"Arrangements have been made for a com'ite of the dealers in the territory to work with the trouble-shooter should this be necessary. But we are hopeful that the trouble-shooter can bring the recalcitrants into harmonious relations.

"We are sure that both of the overbidders are weary of doing business at a loss. Undoubtedly both would be willing to call it 'quits' if somebody can induce them to act at the same time as neither is willing to give in first."

J. J. WEIPPERT, who runs the Cecil Grain & Feed Co., at Cecil, O., was full of resentment recently when he said, "I do not understand why there must be so much overbidding among the grain elevator operators. If a grain dealer sees a load of grain going to his competitor he immediately wants to stir up a hornet's nest and make all the farmers dissatisfied by overbidding the market.

"I used to be in the drain tile business. If a customer wanted to buy the tile I made he came and bought it. If he wanted to buy of my competitor that was all right. We did not cut prices to prevent our competitors getting business.

"If my competitor's stock of a certain size ran low and he had a call for it, he felt free to come over to my place and buy to fill the order. We helped one another.

"But in this grain business if a shipper needs a quantity of wheat, corn or oats to fill a car he has sold, he never thinks of going to his competitor for it, nor does the competitor figure on playing square with him if he should.

"Maybe what the grain business needs is leadership. Leaders who are able to compute what it costs to handle grain, set a reasonable margin and insist on having it."

## Will Boost Prices in a Pig's Eye

The New Deal seems to include some of the wild schemes which the last administration tried with such disastrous results. The Sec'y of Agri. announced a \$30,000,000 scheme last week to boost the prices of dairy products and follows this startling announcement with the disturbing information that, the agricultural adjustment administration is now completing plans for a long time wheat and cotton program which will be made known shortly in the belief that announcement of such a long range production control campaign will go far toward stabilizing and increasing present prices for the two commodities. He will also announce a definite program for relief of the hog farmers; and in the near future a long range program for joint control of corn and hog production is to be worked out.

Mills operating 96.2% of the country's total capacity ground 39,487,436 bus. of wheat during June.



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**GRAIN DRIER**

Without a  
**BOILER**  
that's

a

**RANDOLPH**

*Regardless of weather  
conditions, you won't  
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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



## Supply Trade

**Cincinnati, O.**—Martin G. Dumler, pres. Chatfield & Woods Sack Co., celebrated his 50th anniversary in the industry, Aug. 8. To aid in the celebration all of the employees were given a day's holiday.

**Expediency** is one of the major weaknesses in business. It is nearly always wrong. To follow expediency is like taking dope—it feels fine for a few minutes, but there is always a day of reckoning.—*Printers' Ink.*

**Jersey City, N. J.**—A stop order has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Industrial Institute, Inc., publisher of technical books on diesel engineering, for failure to supply a number of deficiencies in its statement.

An inexpensive, direct-acting reclosing device, designated as type SM, has been developed by the General Electric Co. for use with oil circuit breakers. This attachment will reclose a breaker one, two, or three consecutive times, with equal time intervals between reclosures, when the breaker is tripped by overload. If the overload disappears after any reclosure, the attachment will return to its normal position and the breakers will remain closed. If the overload still exists after the last reclosure, the breaker will remain locked open and it will be necessary to close it manually before any further automatic operation takes place. The attachment is directly connected to the breaker mechanism and is available with both solenoid and motor-operated breakers.

## Futures Administration Investigation of Market Crash

The Sec'y of Agriculture has ordered that members of the clearing houses of the grain exchanges report to the grain futures administrators at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Duluth the individual grain futures open accounts in excess of 200,000 bus. between June 15 and July 31.

Those in position to know declare that the investigation will disclose no bear operation on the short side of the market by heavy traders. The sellers were elevator operators and millers who had wheat in store to hedge by sales to protect themselves against loss in the event of a drop in the market. The mills held more than 131,854,042 bus. of wheat June 30, some of it against sales of flour but mostly sold in the wheat pits. This is twice the amount held by the mills a year ago, and placed a double burden on the futures market.

Threat of inflation by the government brought a horde of small buyers into the market who forced up the price. In July when intimations were given that the inflationary policy was to be abandoned there was a concerted unloading by these buyers that broke the market. Thus both the rise and the fall were due to a government activity. The gold embargo by the government that forced the country off the gold standard raised the price of wheat, and the discontinuance of the heavy buying of government paper by the federal reserve, taken in connection with statements that the administration was opposed to further price advances in commodities until the purchasing power of the workers had been improved, led to fears that there would be no inflation of the currency as the buyers of grain had expected.

Rice growers, millers and distributors held a meeting at Lake Charles, La., Aug. 18, at the invitation of the A.A.A. to consider making the Act effective for rice. A. J. Weaver has been appointed to take charge of the rice section in the A.A.A. The rice acreage is to be adjusted thru production control methods.



Feeding Lot and Barn of Stevenson Grain Co., Cyclone, Ind.

## Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER.

"I NEVER in my life have seen a short crop that didn't have a long tail," said W. E. Riley, Montpelier, O. "From somewhere there always develops a heavy carry-over. Nature is a much better regulator of supplies than government agencies can ever hope to be. Likewise she is a better regulator of trade. When there is a short crop in one place there will be a bountiful crop elsewhere, so that commerce develops."

\* \* \* \* \*

CRACKED kernels of corn and husks, with considerable feeding value, are separated from the cobs and from the good corn in many country elevators. Manager Stevenson of the Stevenson Grain Co., Cyclone, Ind., has found a way to utilize this waste and turn it into profit.

Adjacent to his elevator is a large barn, with a big loft. From his cleaner in the elevator

cupola, Mr. Stevenson has a spout leading to the loft in this barn. Back of the barn is a dry feed lot. The barn furnishes shelter and feeding troughs, and the feed lot furnishes exercise for a fine looking bunch of beef cattle and hogs.

"We feed out about a carload of cattle a year," says Mr. Stevenson. "Our feed is practically what would otherwise be waste and the cattle turn it into about \$1,000 net profit for us under normal conditions. The hog market and the cattle market have both been bad, but they will come back, and we haven't lost anything."

Truck Drivers come under the labor code; and the limitation of their hours is very costly to the employer. Accordingly some employers are selling or leasing their trucks to the drivers, who can work as many hours as they please for themselves.



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# Feedstuffs

St. Louis received 528 tons hay in July, against 1,272 in July, 1932, and shipped 312 tons, against 204 tons in July, 1932.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The executive com'tee of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n held a meeting at the Plankinton Hotel July 31 to draft a code of fair practices.

**Governor Landon** of Kansas has telegraphed Kansas railroads a request to extend emergency reduced rates on feed for live stock to 13 live stock counties most heavily hit by drouth.

**Minneapolis** received 1,502 tons millfeed and 87 tons hay during July, against 654 tons millfeed and 574 tons hay in July, 1932. Shipments were 35,673 tons millfeed, against 26,942 tons in July, 1932.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Violation of the state law on labeling feed is charged against Carl Percival and the Des Moines By-Products Co. in a suit filed by Harry F. Garrett, assistant attorney-general.

**Medford, Ore.**—Feed dealers of Southern Oregon meeting here have appointed a com'tee consisting of Ray Miksche, Noel Heard, E. Faber, F. E. Samson, John Williams, Oliver Morton, T. Goettslaf and Eugene Vilm to draft a code of fair trade practices.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a meeting at the hotel Kansas Citian Aug. 5, with about 40 in attendance, to draft a code to be submitted to the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. V. F. Rudy presided. H. E. Fouts of Kansas City, is sec'y.

**New Philadelphia, O.**—The Tuscarawas County Feed Distributors Ass'n met Aug. 15 and adopted a tentative code calling for \$14 for experienced and \$13 a week for inexperienced help, per week, and business hours from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Wednesday noon, when feed mills would close.

**Paterson, N. J.**—The principal dealers in feed in Passaic and Bergen counties have formed the North Jersey Feed Dealers Ass'n to work for uniformity of credit conditions to customers. V. E. Carough, manager of the credit bureau of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce has been chosen as arbitrator.

**Spokane, Wash.**—At the call of Pres. Boyd, the board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n met in this city late in the first week of August and voted to adopt a code of ethics in line with the NRA. Com'tees were appointed to work on codes for the different branches of the industry.

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has been holding numerous local meetings, at Hillsboro, Aug. 4; Seattle, Aug. 7; Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 9; Medford, Ore., Aug. 9; Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 10; Montesano, Aug. 14; Tacoma, Aug. 15; Spokane, Aug. 17; Mt. Vernon, Aug. 21; Bellingham, Aug. 22, and Everett, Aug. 23.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July 1.....	16.75	20.50	15.60	19.40
July 8.....	17.50	20.50	16.20	20.30
July 15.....	20.25	23.50	18.70	21.90
July 22.....	Closed.		Closed.	
July 29.....	18.70	21.85	16.50	20.00
Aug. 5.....	17.60	21.25	15.70	19.45
Aug. 12.....	17.15	21.75	15.05	19.85
Aug. 19.....	17.30	22.25	15.40	20.95

**Los Angeles** receipts of feeds during July included 85 cars bran and 4 cars poultry feed, against 64 cars bran, 6 cars of shorts and 3 cars of poultry feed during July, 1932.

**New Orleans, La.**—The New Orleans Retail Feed & Pet Supply Dealers Ass'n was recently formed here, with the following officers: Pres., F. A. Martiny; vice-pres., Andrew J. Keller; sec'y, Miss Florence Coyle; treas., Charles Miramon; chairman poultry feed com'tee, D. R. Durham; dairy feed, L. C. Eddy, and pet supply, C. A. Dusay.

**Chicago, Ill.**—During the past year the Allied Mills has increased the number of its retail stores operated as the Sunshine and Anco Feed Stores from 48 to 74. Chairman Atwood states that July was the best business month the company has had since 1929. In preparation for the expected demand that is now materializing the company has built up its inventory from \$606,290 to \$2,008,602 during the year ending June 30.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Feed jobbers and brokers have been making it a practice to assemble after the close of the grain market on the Grain & Stock Exchange to trade in bran, shorts, middlings, malt sprouts, brewers' grains, linseed oil meal and beet pulp. This feed market has grown until a daily market quotation sheet has been found necessary. Emil J. Blacky is sec'y of the new organization, known as the Milwaukee Curb Feed Market.

The tonnage of flaxseed crushed during the quarter ending June 30 indicated an out-turn of about 80,000 tons of linseed meal compared with around 67,000 tons during the corresponding period last season. Exports of meal totaled 32,500 tons for the quarter, leaving about 47,500 tons for domestic utilization compared with approximately 49,000 tons for the previous quarter and about 34,500 tons for the corresponding quarter last season. Market demand for meal became quite active during the quarter and supplies passed readily into consuming channels at sharply higher prices.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—Trading in cottonseed in the Memphis futures market has been suspended. After careful consideration by the directors of the Merchants Exchange of the conditions now obtaining and the fact that at the moment there was no open interest in the cottonseed contract market, it was thought best to suspend trading in that commodity until further notice. With minimum limits established Aug. 3 the market for meal on the following day declined to the pegged price and all offers thruout the week have been on this basis with no buying interest whatsoever.

## Products Exempt from Processing Tax

Starch, bran, shorts and middlings made from wheat are exempt from the processing tax of 30 cents per bushel, according to a ruling by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

## National Feed Distributors Formed for Code

The National Feed Distributors' Ass'n was organized on Aug. 10-11 at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, to represent the interests of the feed distributors of the country within the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, and to prepare a code of fair trade competition acceptable to the N.R.A. Administration.

E. C. DREYER, St. Louis, Mo., presided over the meeting at which Fred Zinn, Battle Creek, Mich., was selected as president, and David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, as sec'y-treas. Mr. Zinn is also a director of the "wholesale" Board of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns which is made up of L. C. Newsome, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. F. Smalley, Springfield, Mo.; A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; I. J. Strommes, Modesto, Calif., and Geo. Hosie, Jamestown, N. Y.

This group will convene again at the time of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n convention in Chicago, Sept. 18-20, for a final hearing on their code before its presentation to the Administration at Washington.

The Feed Manufacturers held an initial meeting in an adjoining room, but soon decided to adjourn to the Union League Club and to be bound only by such provisions as they themselves voted for.

THE FEED WHOLESALERS' tentative code of fair competition is now in the hands of members for constructive criticism prior to a final meeting and presentation at Washington.

THE CODE gives definitions pertinent to the industry, outlines proposed wage and employment rules, and enumerates practices deemed to be "unfair" under the N.R.A.

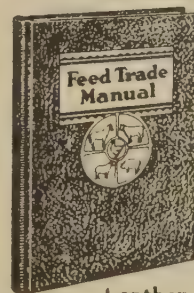
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Lime and Phosphoric Acid in Feeds

Manufacturers of mineral feeds having difficulty in calculating minimum percentage guarantees of lime (CaO) and phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) for their products should consult table entitled "Calcium and Phosphorus Content of Feeding Stuffs." Poultrymen and others interested in maintaining a definite calcium and phosphorus ratio in their feeds will also find valuable information in this table. Since minimum percentages of calcium expressed as lime (CaO) and phosphorus expressed as phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) are required in the guarantee of mineral feeds these values are stated rather than the actual percentages of calcium and phosphorus. If the percentage of calcium is desired the percentage of lime (CaO) must be multiplied by 0.7. If the percentage of phosphorus is desired the percentage of phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) must be multiplied by 0.44. While the values listed in the table may not be absolute they do represent average values.

### CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF FEEDING STUFFS

Material	Lime (CaO) %	Phosphoric Acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) %
Alfalfa meal	1.70	0.53
Brewers' dried grains	0.22	1.03
Corn	0.02	0.65
Corn gluten feed	0.35	0.62
Cottonseed meal	0.37	2.89
Cowpeas	0.14	1.02
Distillers' grain corn	0.06	0.67
Linseed oil meal	0.61	1.65
Malt sprouts	0.21	1.61
Meat and bone scraps	14.00	11.55
Oats	0.14	0.85
Skimmed milk dried	1.80	2.20
Soy beans	0.29	1.37
Soy bean oil meal	0.38	1.43
Tankage digester	8.26	6.66
Wheat	0.06	0.86
Wheat bran	0.13	2.74
Wheat middling	0.10	2.06
Wheat red dog flour	0.17	1.95
Bone meal steamed	40.00	30.00
Bone black	40.00	30.00
Dicalcium phosphate	40.00	40.00
Rock phosphate	40.00	30.00
Super phosphate 16%	24.00	16.00
Super phosphate 20%	25.00	20.00
Phosphatic limestone	50.00	10.00
Limestone (95%)	53.00	.....
Oyster shells	50.00	.....
Wood ashes	30.00	.....
Gypsum	35.00	.....

## Changes in Tennessee Feed Law

The 1933 legislature made several important changes in the Tennessee feed law, according to State Chemist J. M. Sample, who states that grinders and mixers operating on a custom grinding basis may prepare and mix feeds for farmers out of materials wholly produced or delivered by the farmers without the tax or guaranteed analysis, but only when the materials are delivered in packages or bags carrying the analysis and state inspection tax stamp.

Guaranteed analysis must be stated in terms of minimum protein, fat and crude fibre, and only common English names used in describing ingredients on the labels. Guarantees of fixed nitrogen free extract are not required by law.

The only legal net weights are 5 lb., 8½, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 140 lb. bags.

Inspection tax stamps for the weights permitted can be procured from the Commissioner of Agriculture at Nashville. The inspection tax of 1c per 100 pounds now applies to unadulterated wheat, corn, rye, buck wheat bran, to shorts or middlings of these grains, to cracked or ground grains of all kinds and to mixtures of whole grains such as corn and oats.

The Canadian government is said to contemplate abolishing the duty on corn to assist the drouth stricken areas of the western provinces desperately in need of feed and foodstuffs.

## Federation of Feed Ass'ns Formed for N. R. A. Code

Desiring to co-operate with the President in his efforts to restore economic stability and to create employment, and in compliance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns was formed at a meeting at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 10-11, to draft a tentative code of fair retail trade competition. The group originally met as a subdivision of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, which sponsored what later grew into the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

President Roosevelt is doing his work among the various industries through their trade ass'ns and it is therefore a duty of every business man to belong to the official trade ass'n operating for his business in his territory. N.R.A. codes obviously cannot work successfully unless it has the support of all the local, state and territorial ass'ns throughout the country, making it mandatory that every business man not only join his trade ass'n, but that every trade ass'n join this Federation.

F. M. McINTYRE, Potsdam, N. Y., President of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, presided over the retailer's two-day meet, drafting a tentative code for their industry. Same is now in the hands of various ass'ns for constructive criticism and approval, and a final conference in Chicago during the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Sept. 18-20, prior to presentation to the Administration for approval.

E. C. DREYER, St. Louis, Mo., was elected president of this group, and D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, sec'y-treas. The Retailers' Executive Com'te elected consists of F. M. McIntyre, Chairman, Potsdam, N. Y.; Floyd Oles, Seattle, Wash.; E. L. Kreger, Ralston, Ia.; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; James H. Vint, Union Grove, Wis.; Frank Farnham, Kansas City, Mo., and F. A. Martiny, New Orleans, La.

THE CODE gives all definitions employed in the retail feed business, sets up administrative regulations, rules for labor and wages, business routine, hours of operation, etc.

TRADE PRACTICES labeled as "unfair" cover buyer and seller, price and condition of sale discriminations, competition, defamation of competitors, rebates, carrying charges, and many other evils that the industry will gladly bid "adieu." With all malpractices out of the picture it should truly become a great pleasure to be in the feed business.

REGISTRANTS attending this conference are listed under the article covering the country grain elevator code, since most representatives attended both the grain and the feed meetings.

The average number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 lbs. of hogs was 11.3 during the five years 1909 to 1914. In July, 1933, the number of bushels dropped to 7.2, indicating that if the former average was to be restored the price of hogs must advance or that of corn decline.

The Farm Credit Administration has already delivered to the Department of Agriculture, 1,583,974 bales of spot cotton and cotton futures upon which advances had been made by the Federal Farm Board to the cotton cooperatives and The Cotton Stabilization Corporation. The net amount to be received by the Farm Credit Administration for this cotton is 9½ cents per pound, the Sec'y of Agriculture agreeing to pay directly 5 cents per pound, and 4½ cents per pound out of the fund of \$100,000,000 made available in Section 220 of the N.I.R.A.

## Enforcement of Indiana Law

To determine the correctness of the feed manufacturer's guarantees, 2,312 samples of commercial feeding stuffs were collected from manufacturers, dealers and consumers in various parts of the state during the year 1932. One inspection sample was secured from approximately each 106 tons of commercial feed sold in Indiana. All of the 2,312 samples were examined microscopically and 2,108 of them were analyzed chemically for moisture, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash content. Individual reports of analysis were sent to the manufacturer as soon as completed and to the dealer and consumer ten days later.

The year's inspection shows that 85 per cent of the samples were equal to or better than the guaranty of the manufacturer. This percentage is identical with that found for the year 1931. Of the 353 samples incorrectly guaranteed, 228 of them were classed as being seriously deficient or misbranded and not sold in accordance with the Indiana feeding stuffs law.

Shipments found to be seriously deficient were removed from sale immediately and the manufacturers either replaced the shipments with feed up to guaranty or relabeled them with correct guaranties. Where deficient feed had already been sold, refunds were made to the dealers and consumers. The sum of \$536.77 was refunded on 53 shipments by 31 different feed manufacturers.

During the year 1932, upon the advice of the State Chemist, 387.0 tons of feeding stuffs representing 161 shipments were withdrawn from sale on account of non-tagging, deficiency, misbranding and other reasons. Of this amount 189.5 tons, representing 121 shipments, were removed because of lack of Indiana state tags.

Sales of commercial feeding stuffs in Indiana amounted to 244,909 tons in 1932, against 322,125 in 1931 and 512,096 in 1930.

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## Feeding Alfalfa for Greatest Return

By C. F. HUFFMAN, Michigan State College, before National Hay Ass'n.

Two groups of seven Holstein calves each were placed on experiment at 90 days of age to determine the phosphorus requirement for growth, reproduction and milk production over a period of five years when alfalfa hay furnished the principal source of protein. The animals in Lot I received the basal ration low in phosphorus which consisted of alfalfa hay, corn silage and ground corn. Those in Lot II received the basal ration supplemented with odorless special steamed bone meal.

The alfalfa used in the experiment contained about the average amount of phosphorus. Roughages are naturally low in this element. Phosphorus is more concentrated in the seeds, especially the oily seeds. However, the cereal grains, corn, oats and barley, contain only a fair amount of phosphorus.

The results of this experiment show that a ration consisting of alfalfa, corn silage and ground corn furnishes all the requirements for growth to first calving. After the onset of lactation the story was different. Milk is rich in protein, energy, calcium and phosphorus. The first deficiency of this home grown ration for milking cows was the mineral element phosphorus. The animals in Lot I which received the basal ration lost their appetites for roughage. This was the most pronounced symptom of phosphorus deficiency observed. The addition of bone meal to the ration of cows suffering from a phosphorus deficiency resulted in remarkable recoveries. First, the appetite improved, which was followed by increased milk production and gain in body weight. The phosphorus content of the blood of the animals used in this experiment has been determined from time to time. We have found that the phosphorus content of the blood varies with the phosphorus content of the ration. We have found how much phosphorus is required by milking cows at different levels of production by adding different amounts of this element in the form of bone meal and observing the effect on the phosphorus in the blood. The phosphorus requirement of cows fed alfalfa hay and the cereal grains can be met by feeding odorless special steamed bone meal. This may be fed by mixing the bone meal and salt, equal parts, and allow free access to it, or by feeding cows producing less than 40 pounds of milk daily two ounces and those producing more than 40 pounds of milk daily three to four ounces of bone meal per day.

In connection with the phosphorus experiment we observed that after freshening the cows fed this home grown ration milked better when the silage was reduced. At the present time the cows on this experiment are fed alfalfa ground corn and bone meal when producing more than 1.5 pounds of butterfat daily. When production drops below this figure, silage is fed in small amounts. As milk production decreases the silage is increased. This system of feeding alfalfa, corn silage and corn gives the best possible returns from these feeds. The cow's stomach can only hold just so much roughage. Consequently, when silage which is low in protein is fed during heavy production, it occupies space which should be reserved for alfalfa which contains protein needed for milk production. By leaving out the silage, it is possible for cows to eat enough alfalfa and ground corn for the production of two pounds of butterfat per day without a protein supplement.

In our home grown feedings experiment, several cows have produced more than 12,000 pounds of milk during 305 days' lactation. At the present time we have nine cows producing 50 to 70 pounds of milk each per day on alfalfa hay, corn and bone meal. We have two cows which are producing economically on alfalfa, barley, and bone meal.

Ground corn or barley or a mixture of the cereal grains should be fed at the rate of one pound of grain for each three pounds of milk in case of Jerseys or Guernseys and one pound of grain to four pounds of milk in the case of Holsteins or Ayrshires.

Successful feeding of a home grown ration consisting of alfalfa hay and the cereal grains with or without silage depends on the palatability and protein content of the alfalfa hay. In our experimental work we are feeding alfalfa containing about 14 per cent protein. Bone meal also should be fed in order to meet the phosphorus requirement which in turn results in greater hay consumption.

The quality of bone meal should be such that the cows will readily eat it.

Alfalfa may be fed in place of silage when silage is not available. Alfalfa hay after it has been dampened by the cow's saliva before swallowing makes a good succulent feed. Silage or beet pulp are not absolutely necessary in the ration of milking cows.

## Elevators for Loading Direct from Field to Car

From data collected during the harvest seasons of 1930 and 1931 Harry L. Garver, investigator for the Washington State committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture, has compared the elevator leg, the blower and the drag as means of loading grain from truck to car, in Bulletin No. 262 of the Agricultural Exp. Sta., Pullman, Wash.

The energy consumptions as found by tests made during the 1931 harvest on the three types when handling wheat at approximately the same rate were as follows: Flight, 0.083 Kwh.; bucket, 0.138 Kwh., and pneumatic, 0.307 Kwh. per ton.

At seven cents per Kwh. it would cost \$5.81 per 1,000 tons with the flight elevator, \$9.66 for the bucket elevator, and \$21.49 for the pneumatic. At a three-cent rate, which would be the more common rate for farms using electricity for cooking, the costs would be \$2.49, \$4.41, and \$9.21, respectively.

The bucket elevator has the following advantages: 1. Low power requirement. 2. Adaptable to any height of bin. 3. Require very little floor space, as they lift the grain vertically or nearly so. Its disadvantages are: 1. Comparatively high initial cost. 2. Not portable. 3. Works only within narrow range of speed for maximum efficiency. 4. Power applied at top of elevator. 5. If buckets are chain driven, no warning is given before a breakdown.

The pneumatic elevator or blower has the following advantages: 1. Low initial cost. 2. Simple construction. 3. Flexible both as to height and direction. 4. Portable. 5. Occupies very little floor space. 6. Will work around corners. 7. Will load and trim cars without aid of scoop. 8. Aids in drying grain. 9. Loads cars evenly, thus insuring proper sampling and uniform grading. Its disadvantages are: 1. Requires more power than bucket or flight type to operate. 2. Cracks some grain. 3. Limited height of elevation.

The drag or flight conveyor's advantages are: 1. Low power requirement. 2. Hopper conveniently arranged for dumping from truck box, except when parallel with building. 3. Portable. 4. Especially suitable for loading trucks from bins or filling low grain tanks thru the roofs. 5. May operate thru a wide range of speeds. Its disadvantages are: 1. Not flexible. 2. Length of tube not easily changed. 3. Too many sprockets and chains to get out of order. 4. Occupies considerable space. 5. Not suitable for elevating to high bins. 6. Does not work very satisfactorily at angles above 45 deg. 7. Capacities begin to drop when angle exceeds 30 deg.

The screw or spiral conveyor is compact, has simple feed and discharge and can be completely enclosed to confine dust; but is uneconomical

of power, limited to short lengths, will not work satisfactorily at steep inclines and its blade is easily damaged.

## Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt States on Aug. 1 this year was not greatly different from the 5-year (1928-32) average for that date, but about 13 per cent more than on Aug. 1, 1932, according to the estimate of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. Increases are shown in nearly all states, but the increase was somewhat larger for the area east of the Mississippi River than for the area west.

Decreased cattle feeding during the coming fall and winter is indicated by reports received from a large number of feeders giving the number of feeder cattle they expected to buy during the 5 months August to December this year and the number they bought in the corresponding months in 1932. These reports point to decreases in nearly all states, with the largest decreases in the states east of the Mississippi River where prospects for corn production about Aug. 1 were much poorer than on Aug. 1 last year and where cattle feeding had greatly expanded during the past two years.

Altho expenses were cut \$793,000,000 by the federal government departments, these same departments have obtained \$869,136,201 from the public works fund, more than neutralizing the cut in government costs. The department of agriculture that cut its expense for public roads and extension work by \$110,000,000, has since obtained an allowance of \$457,883,504 from the public works fund for the same activities. That is real economy.

**Vegetable Oil Production** during the three months from Apr. 1 to June 30 in the United States required the consumption of 119,508 tons flaxseed, 23,970 tons soybeans, 639,960 tons cottonseed, 72,000 tons corn germs, 62,805 tons copra, 12,233 tons castor beans, 7,014 tons peanuts, 2,862 tons of sesame and 147 tons of mustard seed, 2,000 lbs. to the ton. The output of oil in that time was, in pounds, linseed 979,034,580; soybean, 9,770,723; cotton, 475,468,131; corn, 71,996,654; coconut, 148,330,546; castor, 11,011,118; and peanut, 7,625,058, as reported by the Census. Thus it takes about two pounds of corn germs to make one pound of corn oil.

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## A Convenient Elevator and Feed Mill

CONVENIENCE was in the mind of the managers of the Westville Grain & Livestock Co., at Westville, O., when they designed the new 14,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator that replaced its burned structure.

The new elevator is built of 2x6-inch cribbing up the first 12 feet above the concrete foundation, and 2x4-inch cribbing the remaining way to the bin floor. The structure is 30x40 feet on the ground, rises 65 feet to the bin floor and is surmounted by a 16 foot cupola.

The drive-way is 12x12 feet to allow room for the large trucks that pass thru it. It is fitted with a Bender Electric Truck Lift that travels the length of the driveway on overhead tracks. The receiving pit will hold 500 bus.

The elevator has six overhead bins, 12x12x22 feet deep, and built in on one side is a screened crib with capacity for 4,000 bus. of corn or oats. One corner is partitioned off for screenings. Beneath this crib is an ear corn drag, leading to a sheller in the basement.

A similar drag pulls grain from the dump sink, and delivers grain to the sheller or to the elevating leg. The drags are driven by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor.

The 750 bushel Sidney corn sheller is driven by a 10 h.p. enclosed motor. The large leg that handles ear corn has 16x8" cups. The drive is a 7½ h.p. enclosed Master geared motor, with a 6-strand tex-rope drive to a jack shaft, where a spur gear connects with a large gear on the head shaft.

This leg empties into a Monitor combination cleaner with capacity for handling 750 bus. per hour. The cleaner is driven by a 7½ h.p. motor, thru a Buhler drive. A wheat screen may be put in for handling wheat. Under the cleaner is a turn-head, directing grain to any of the overhead bins, or into a spout leading to the workfloor for sacking. Screenings are blown to a collector and spouted to the screenings bin.

All of the storage is in overhead hoppers bins and below each bin valve is a cast iron turn-head, to which a telescopic spout may be connected for diverting grain to the boot of the small elevating leg which is equipped with 12x6" cups. This leg is used for turning grain, or when shipping it drops grain into a hopper above a 6 bu. Richardson automatic scale, thence thru an 8" loading spout into box car. This leg is driven by a 5 h.p. enclosed Master geared motor, with tex-rope drive direct to the head shaft.

All of the power transmission equipment in the elevator turns on SKF ball bearings. Electrical controls for all motors are assembled

on a board on the working floor. A Sidney manlift provides easy access to the cupola.

Lightning protection is effected thru bonding of the metal roof with the metal sides, and grounding the sides.

The elevator has a roomy basement, so it is easy to get around the machinery.

The elevator office, a rebuilt railroad station depot, has a 20-ton type S truck scale, with 9x20 ft. platform. A feature of the scale installation is a concrete basement under the working parts of the scale, so deep that an ordinary man may stand upright to make repairs or adjustments on the scale.

In a separate building the company has its grinding equipment and storage space for feeds, ingredients and other supplies that are regularly stocked. This structure is 32x40 ft., one story high. At either end are ramps leading down to the basement, for the use of farmers bringing in loads of grain for grinding. Grain is shoveled into the mouth of a Dreadnaught ear corn crusher, driven by a 10 h.p. motor, which empties into the boot of a leg with 4x6" buckets for elevating to either of two 60 bu. bins above the grinder on the main floor. Grinding is done with a 22" attrition mill, driven by two 15 h.p. motors. Meal is blown to a meal collector, and led back to a sacker that handles four bags at a time. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. supplied all of the machinery for the elevator, and sub-let the building to Pickering Bros.

## Adopt Cash Plan

Feed dealers at Glens Falls, N. Y., effective Aug. 1, adopted the cash plan of selling, having signed an agreement that they will accept no notes secured or unsecured, the exceptions to cash being post dated monthly milk checks, (1) Sales to state, county, town or other subdivisions of the government. (2) Sales to corporations—not to exceed 30 days' credit. (3) Jobbing and accommodation sales to other bona fide established dealers, not to exceed 30 days' credit. (4) Sales on accounts carried in the name of property owners whose premises are occupied by tenants or managers—not to exceed 30 days' credit.

The firms which have subscribed to the cash code are: Fort Edward Mills, Fort Edward; Fred McKinney, Hudson Falls; Adirondack Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Fort Edward; Marshall & Carlisle, Hudson Falls; H. B. & H. M. Parks, Glens Falls; J. M. Varney Co., Glens Falls; Mack & Kennedy, Glens Falls; George Moore, Argyle; B. A. Martine, Glens Falls; L. C. McMurray, Glens Falls; D. E. Copeland, Argyle; Major M. Goodrich, Schuylerville; Cyrus Washburn, Gansevoort; C. A. Hamm, Grangerville, and R. B. Lewis, Warrensville.

## Exemption of Feed Sales from Illinois Tax

Under the law of Illinois, effective July 1, misnamed the "Retailers' Occupation Tax," a farmer who buys feed for his stock must pay the sales tax if the animals are not to be sold.

If the farmer raises a colt to use on the farm he pays the tax; and if he changes his mind later and sells the horse he can not recover the tax paid on the feed, and must pay the sales tax on the sale of the horse. In fact, the dealer pays the tax to the state, but he assesses it against the buyer of the feed, so it actually is a sales tax, being based on the value of the merchandise sold and not a fixed sum on the occupation.

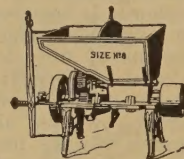
Farmers who wish to protect themselves and the dealer from unjust taxation will declare at the time of sale that the feed is for stock intended to be sold.

The best way to help the farmer is to let him alone. Conditions are changing and they may bring higher prices for agricultural products. But they will not do so if we repeat the mistakes that aggravated the farmers' woes in the last three years.—Kans. City Journal-Post.

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

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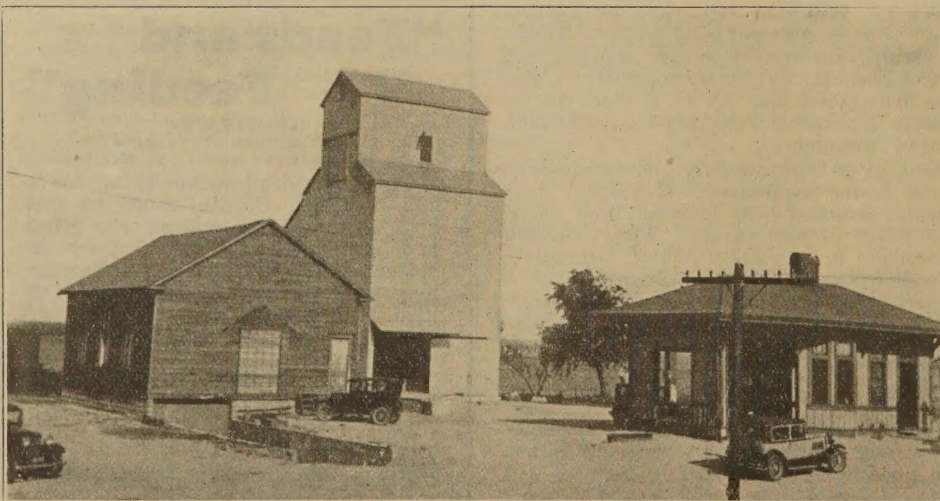
Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Minerals
Calcium carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocoonut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
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Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Feed Mill and Elevator of Westville Grain & L. S. Co. at Westville, O.



## Grain Shipping Books

**Record of Cars Shipped** facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

**Shippers Record Book** is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

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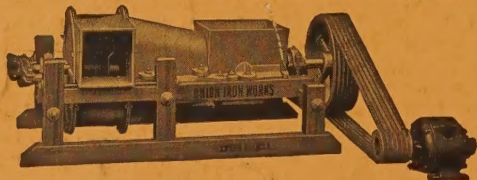
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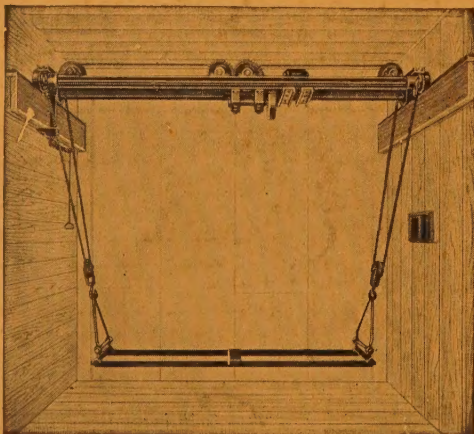
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